

**FBIS**

# DAILY REPORT

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VRPR REPORTS EXPLOSION AT TAEGU CULTURAL CENTER

SK230810 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] An attack with explosives was carried out on the building of the American Cultural Center in Taegu. At around 0930 on the evening of 22 September, the building of the American Cultural Center in Taegu, located in Samdok-tong, was greatly damaged by an explosion.

With this explosion, the ground floor of the five-story building of the cultural center was demolished and one person was killed, while four others, including a guard of the center, Kim Song-nam, 40, and Kim Chol-ho, 27, a policeman of the Samdok police box, were seriously injured.

Due to this explosion, windows of the nearby Taegu branch office of the Bank of Korea were broken and many vehicles in the neighborhood of the scene were also destroyed.

This explosion, which took place in the heart of downtown Taegu where the Kyongbuk University Hospital is located, greatly shocked many residents.

The citizens believed the explosion at the American Cultural Center in Taegu to be a just anti-U.S. attack by patriots. Most citizens, highly appraising this attack as a patriotic act reflecting our masses' accumulated resentment and indignation against the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule, are expressing absolute support for and sympathy with the act.

That day, upon the outbreak of the explosion, the police were hurriedly mobilized into the scene and began to deal with the situation, restricting traffic around the American Cultural Center. Thus, they fanatically ran amok to find the perpetrators.

KCNA REPORTS U.S. JOINING TAEGU INVESTIGATION

SK251136 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0836 GMT 25 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 25 (KCNA) -- U.S. officials joined the South Korean police and army authorities in the investigation of the explosion at the "American Cultural Centre" in Taegu, according to a press report.

Meanwhile, the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique threw a strict cordon around the U.S. Embassy in Seoul and all foreign organs, tourists hotels and airport. The puppets sent a letter expressing regret to the U.S. ambassador, disgracefully behaving themselves as stooges.

RPR STATEMENT THREATENS U.S. EMBASSY, MILITARY

SK260920 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1500 GMT 25 Sep 83

["Full text" of the "RPR statement" issued by the RPR spokesman on the explosion at U.S. cultural center in Taegu]

[Text] As has been reported, on the evening of 22 September an anti-U.S. struggle erupted in Taegu city, blowing up a cultural center, one of the Yankee citadels of aggression.

Praising the explosion as another part of punishing strategy against the U.S. imperialists, the aggressors, and as a patriotic act that ignited the flames of an active anti-U.S. struggle of resistance, the patriotic masses from all walks of life now are not trying to conceal their feeling of relief.

However, the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique, constantly visiting the U.S. Embassy in Seoul, has been fawning upon and kowtowing to the embassy, saying it is sorry, that it feels guilty or that it will severely punish the culprits soon as they are arrested, while placing the entire police force on emergency duty and, regarding its fellow countrymen as the enemy, are going berserk in fascist suppression of arresting, escorting and imprisoning them.

While the popular masses are clinging to a patriotic position and posture of aspiring for independence in opposition to the United States in the wake of the explosion at the American Cultural Center in Taegu, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is openly exposing its traitorous position and posture of running toward pro-U.S. subordination.

In connection with the development in which the confrontation between the anti-U.S. sentiment for independence and pro-U.S. sentiment for subordination has acutely surfaced in the wake of the explosion at the American Cultural Center in Taegu, the RPR issues the following statement:

It is a due punishment for the Yankee aggressors, the bloody long-standing enemy of our people, that a bomb attack was inflicted on the the American Cultural Center which had stood monstrosly in the center of Taegu.

The South Korean popular masses, who were robbed of their territory and sovereignty by the U.S. imperialist aggressors, have been forced to suffer undescrivable tragic national misery and pains for a long 38-year period.

While the period that forced the South Korean people to shed their blood and to cry has continued, our popular masses have penetrated the aggressive and plundering nature of the U.S. imperialists and, through the Kwangju massacre in particular, our popular masses have learned the bloody lesson that unless they put an end to the U.S. imperialists' military occupation of South Korea and their colonial rule there and unless they achieved their independence and sovereignty they will not be able to achieve their aspiration for democracy and reunification.

Such national awakening to the reality of the South Korean people and their anti-U.S. sentiment have already been expressed in a shout "Yankee, go home," and clearly manifested in the positive struggle of setting fire to the U.S. cultural centers in Kwangju and Pusan and in the act of burning the Stars and Stripes.

Realizing deep in their hearts that compatibility with U.S. imperialism will result only in ruining the nation, our popular masses are not tolerating the crafty maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists who are trying to masquerade their colony South Korea under the mask of an independent country enjoying sovereignty by hosting the IPU conference in Seoul.

In particular, the masses from all walks of life are greatly outraged at U.S. President Reagan who plans to visit Seoul to positively protect and encourage the military fascist dictatorship of the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique, the fascist group of murderers and a coterie of nation-sellers.

The explosion that shook Taegu City is one of the continued explosions of anti-U.S. sentiment that is daily growing in colonial South Korea and an act of reflection the national will in a dogged opposition to Reagan's visit to South Korea.



Highly rating the brave struggle of the patriotic warriors in Taegu who attacked the U.S. cultural center in Taegu as an expression of their strong anti-U.S. sentiment for national salvation, our party positively supports them.

At the same time, in the name of the whole nation, we sternly denounce the Chon Tu-hwan ring, the U.S. imperialist stooge which in the wake of the explosion at the American Cultural Center in Taegu, is running riot to thwart the anti-U.S. patriotic advance.

Our country's annals of patriotic struggle has proven that the oppressors cannot put down the burning flames of the anti-U.S., antifascist struggles of resistance for national salvation, no matter what kind of suppression even by bayonets or no matter what deceptive tactics they may employ.

As long as the U.S. imperialist aggressors remain in our land and as long as their colonial fascist rule continues, it is inevitable and natural that our popular masses' anti-U.S. struggle for independence and antifascist struggle for democracy will explode more fiercely in the future.

Although it is the U.S. cultural centers that are being burned or exploded today, the South Korean popular masses' patriotic advance will surely flare up vigorously into a pannational anti-U.S. struggle of resistance for national salvation which will turn the U.S. Embassy and U.S. forces headquarters, the citadel of the U.S. imperialists' on-the-spot command of South Korea, into a heap of ashes.

Before he sees the tragic end of the U.S. imperialists in South Korea, U.S. President Reagan must cancel his plan to visit South Korea without delay, abandon his crafty colonial policy, and bring all the aggressive forces back home.

Instead of running riot in suppression of behalf of the U.S. master, the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan ring should admit to the nation the great sin it has committed and step down without delay. The anti-U.S. struggle for independence and antifascist struggle for democracy by our party and our popular masses will surely triumph.

[Signed] 24 September 1983, Seoul

#### SOUTH'S TIGHTENING OF SECURITY AFTER BOMBING NOTED

SK240430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0402 GMT 24 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 24 (KCNA) -- Frightened by the explosion at the "American Cultural Centre" in Taegu on September 22, the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique on the morning of September 23 issued an "emergency order of alert duty" to the police throughout South Korea, together with "emergency instructions" to "strengthen guard of foreign diplomatic and consular offices", according to a report.

According to this repressive order, the puppet police headquarters hurriedly rushed the so-called "specialised explosives search team" to Taegu to stage a joint investigation with a puppet army unit to "probe into the explosion case."

According to another report, the South Korean puppets are raising a hue and cry, saying that the explosion was an anti-U.S. attack before U.S. President Reagan's South Korean trip.

A foreign press report in Seoul said: The explosion was believed to have been caused by some sort of bomb. Minutes before the blast, an anonymous caller alerted a television station that a bomb had been planted.

The bomb exploded as a police officer was searching for it at the "American Cultural Centre." The blast inflicted a heavy wound upon the police officer and killed another. It also injured four guards.

The spokesman of the U.S. Embassy in Seoul considers that the explosion is an anti-U.S. action.

#### GROUPS IN JAPAN PRAISE BOMBING AS ANTI-REAGAN ACT

SK240036 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] In connection with the explosion that took place at the U.S. Cultural Center in Taegu, on 23 September, the Japan-resident youth and students liaison office supporting the struggle for democratization in South Korea and the committee defending women's human rights in South Korea, Mindan-ling organizations of the Korean compatriots residing in Japan, issued a statement over joint signatures.

Mentioning the fact that an explosion at the American Cultural Center at around 2130 on the evening of 22 September demolished the front entrance hall on the first floor and library, the statement said that the fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique, embarrassed at this, is going berserk in suppression.

The statement went on: The explosion at the American Cultural Center in Taegu, which has taken place at a time when anti-U.S. sentiment is widely spreading throughout South Korea, was a brave stirring up of the South Korean people in their anti-U.S. struggle following the arson at the American Cultural Center in Kwangju in December 1980 and the arson at the American Cultural Center in Pusan in March 1980.

The explosion at the American Cultural Center in Taegu was an expression of the South Korean people's resolute will to thoroughly oppose and reject Reagan's plan to visit South Korea this coming November, a visit which is aimed at instigating the fascist Chon Tu-hwan group and at completing the military alliance system among the United States, Japan, and South Korea, and to oppose and reject Seoul's hosting of the IPU conference, a part of the schemes to make South Korea appear to be a legitimate nation in the international community and the maneuvers to fabricate two Koreas.

We strongly support the anti-U.S. struggle which has just taken place.

Also, the current struggle has once again shown clearly that the brunt of the South Korean people's struggle is now directed at the United States, which is the genuine ruler of South Korea. It also shows that the anti-U.S. struggle for national independence initiated by the arson at the American Cultural Center in Pusan last year is making vigorous advances.

The U.S. Government and the fascist Chon Tu-hwan group should accept seriously such repeated warnings and immediately cancel the plan to host the IPU conference in Seoul and Reagan's plan to visit South Korea.

Our compatriots living abroad: Let us vigorously rise in response to the popular masses' struggle advancing under the banner of anti-U.S. struggle for national independence!

#### VRPR ON YI POM-SOK'S APOLOGY FOR TAEGU EXPLOSION

SK250938 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 25 Sep 83

[Text] On 24 September, Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok apologized to Walker, U.S. ambassador to South Korea, for an explosion at the American Cultural Center in Taegu. This is a disgraceful, treacherous act. The explosion at the American Cultural Center in Taegu,

a criminal den which has paralyzed the consciousness of independence by imbuing our people with the toadyism of respecting the United States and with the idea of subserviently following it with awe was the eruption of the pent-up rancor and resentment of the South Korean people and was a natural chastisement. Nevertheless, Yi Pom-sok apologized to the United States for this incident. This is an unpardonable, treacherous act of defiling our people. This shows even more clearly that the Chon Tu-hwan ring is a thoroughgoing U.S. stooge.

#### TAEGU CULTURAL CENTER BOMBING COMMENTED ON

##### NODONG SINMUN Commentary

SK250130 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2254 GMT 24 Sep 83

[NODONG SINMUN 25 September commentary: "Due Punishment of Colonial Occupiers"]

[Text] As has been reported, an explosion occurred at the U.S. Cultural Center in Taegu on the night of 22 September. This explosion seriously damaged the building of the American Cultural Center, killed 1 man on the spot, seriously or slightly wounded 5 men, including 1 policeman. The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are shrieking over this incident, calling it an anti-U.S. attack.

The bombing of the American Cultural Center in Taegu is timed to coincide with the daily growing anti-U.S. spirit for independence and antifascist spirit for democratization in South Korea. The struggle of the masses of all walks of life for independence, democracy, and reunification has recently mounted at a rapid tempo.

Having gotten Seoul chosen as the venue of the 70th IPU conference through intrigue, the U.S. imperialists and their stooges have resorted to all kinds of maneuvers to successfully host the meeting. This has exploded the South Korean people's resentment. The South Korean people are branding the holding of the IPU conference in Seoul as the product of the U.S. imperialists' criminal conspiracy to deepen division in Korea and to continuously maintain the colonial rule over South Korea, and they are resolutely opposing and rejecting the hosting of the IPU meeting in Seoul.

The South Korean people are also raising their voices, denouncing U.S. President Reagan's visit to South Korea in November. To drag more countries into the Seoul IPU conference and to justify their master's junket to South Korea, the puppet clique is intensifying fascist offensives under the pretext of stability. This is further irritating the people's anti-U.S. and antipuppet sentiment.

In recent days, South Korean youths and students have turned out again to struggle through demonstrations, scattering antigovernment leaflets. Reflecting such a growing anti-U.S. and antipuppet struggle, the explosion at the American Cultural Center in Taegu shows well how high the anti-U.S. sentiment is among in South Korean people.

It is not accidental that, reporting on the bombing at the American Cultural Center in Taegu, foreign news agencies appraise the incident as a valiant act conducted by students with anti-U.S. sentiments prior to Reagan's junket to South Korea [panmit kamjong ul kajin haksang turi Reagan ul namchoson haengak ul aptugo pollin kwangamhan haengdong].

Through bitter experience, the South Korean people have clearly recognized that the U.S. imperialists are aggressors and the Korean nation's archenemy. Accordingly, they are further directing the brunt of their struggle at the U.S. imperialists.

Amid the situation in which anti-U.S. fighting spirit has grown among the South Korean people, the American Cultural Center in Taegu received a volley of bombs [poktan sere] this time in the wake of the arsons at the U.S. cultural centers in Kwangju and Pusan. This is a due punishment inflicted on the colonial occupiers.

The American Cultural Center is a den for ideological and cultural aggression which embellishes the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their policy of aggression, spreads the flunkeyism of worshipping America and the American lifestyle, and paralyzes the ideological consciousness of the South Korean people aspiring for independence, democracy, and reunification. It was the U.S. cultural center that defiled the heroic Kwangju uprisers as mobs and embellished the Chon Tu-hwan clique's unprecedented massacre. It is also this aggressive organ that, whenever the fascist clique has stirred up wholesale suppression, has protected the puppets by engaging in the strategic propaganda of converting white into black that there is no human rights problem in South Korea. U.S. cultural centers, which have been engaged in secret machinations as a manipulator of ideological and cultural infiltration and as a guide of aggression while being entrenched in various places of South Korea and paralyzing the people's consciousness of national independence, have received retribution by the stroke of a fire thunderbolt.

The successive attacks on U.S. cultural centers are the eruption of the South Korean people's grudge and resentment against the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and are the manifestation of their firm will and patriotism to fight to the end to drive out the U.S. imperialists and to restore national dignity and sovereignty.

This notwithstanding, while visiting and flattering its masters with the words of apology and regrets, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has issued an order for an emergency alertness to the police throughout South Korea and is hellbent on suppression with a game of a joint investigation to ferret out the facts about the explosion dispatching a so-called investigation team specialized in explosives from the puppet army to Taegu. The puppets are also arousing vicious anticommunist commotions, even linking the explosion to us. This shows well how much of a sordid stooge of the U.S. imperialists the Chon Tu-hwan clique is and how outrageous a group of nation-selling traitors the clique is.

Even though the puppets are attempting to block with the suppression of bayonets the struggle of the South Korean youths, students, and people against the United States and for independence and to realize their wild desire for long-term power under the protection of their masters, their attempt is a miscalculation.

The South Korean people will more valiantly wage the struggle for national salvation and against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges until their aspirations for independence, democracy, and reunification is realized.

Having crawled into another's country behaving as masters, the U.S. imperialists must renounce the aggressive act of impeding our country's reunification and infringing upon our sovereignty and withdraw from South Korea at an early date.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring must immediately stop the treacherous act of selling the nation and the country by flattering and toadying the outside forces and of suppressing the people and must step down from power without delay.

#### VRPR Commentary

SK231418 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] As has been reported, a powerful explosion occurred at the American Cultural Center in Taegu on the evening of 22 September. As a result of this, the ground floor of the cultural center was greatly damaged, parts of the building were destroyed, and windows of the nearby Taegu Branch office of the Bank of Korea and passing cars were damaged.



The explosion at the American Cultural Center in Taegu is not a mere explosion but is a stern pronouncement of our masses to bring death [chugumul ankida] to the U.S. aggressors occupying this land for 38 years and is a patriotic act demonstrating to the entire world once again the spirit of the just anti-U.S. national salvation struggle.

The masses from all walks of life across the nation, highly appraising this just act as a patriotic action, are expressing full sympathy with and support and encouragement to it.

The fact that the anti-U.S. struggle is being fiercely waged today among our masses is quite natural and indispensable. As is known, the U.S. occupation of South Korea and its colonial fascist rule are the cause of all misfortunes and calamities that our masses are suffering.

For the last 38 years, the U.S. imperialists have cruelly trampled underfoot our national sovereignty and strangled democracy and human rights, instigating all successive fascist dictatorial regimes. They ran amok with northward war of aggression and the fabrication of two Koreas.

Today, the fascist suppression by the Chon Tu-hwan clique is being strengthened on this land and the danger of nuclear war aimed at massacring the fellow countrymen and of permanent division is being increased with each passing day because of such aggressive maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists.

The explosion at the American Cultural Center in Taegu is a natural eruption of our masses' accumulated resentment and indignation against the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their fascist colonial rule. We can say it is an extension and continuation of the anti-U.S. struggle which is being enhanced every day among the patriotic masses from all walks of life ever since the Kwangju popular uprising.

Since the heroic Kwangju popular uprising, anti-U.S. sentiment has been enhanced every day among our masses and the strong wind of the anti-U.S. struggle began to blow fiercely. All forms of active anti-U.S. struggle, including the courageous acts of arson at the cursed U.S. cultural centers in Kwangju and Pusan and the incident of burning the Stars and Stripes, were resolutely waged.

The explosion incident at the U.S. Cultural Center in Taegu is a solemn pronouncement demonstrating that the anti-U.S. struggle ceaselessly waged by our masses is developing into a new higher stage and is an expression of our masses' strong spirit of resistance and will to fight against the U.S. aggressors to the end.

Furthermore, we cannot but direct our attention to the fact that the explosion has occurred just prior to the Seoul IPU conference which the Chon Tu-hwan clique is attempting to hold under the instigation of the U.N. imperialists and just prior to the visit to South Korea by U.S. President Reagan.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are maneuvering to put a cap of independence on colonial South Korea and to realize the criminal two Koreas plot by holding the IPU Conference in Seoul. Through the visit to South Korea by Reagan, they are attempting to give a shot to the arm to the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique, which is facing a crisis, and are attempting to expedite the formation of the tripartite military alliance of the United States, Japan and South Korea, thus accelerating war preparations.



Because of this, the death-defying spirit to oppose the holding of the IPU Conference in Seoul and Reagan's tour of South Korea is being enhanced with each passing day.

The explosion at the Taegu cultural center is a demonstration of the patriotic will showing the anti-U.S. spirit of our masses and is an appeal to wage a sacred nationwide struggle against the aggressors and nation-sellers.

Indeed, the explosion in Taegu is a legitimate, just and patriotic act in view of our masses' aspirations and the demand of the times. Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan clique, mobilizing enormous suppressive forces, is carrying out a frenzied oppressive farce to arrest the patriots without delay.

This is an intolerable crime which can be committed only by a pro-U.S. national traitor like Chon Tu-hwan who is attempting to maintain his filthy life by leaving the nation and the people to outside forces. However, the U.S. aggressors and the Chon Tu-hwan clique cannot block by fascist suppression the fierce anti-U.S. spirit of our masses which is being enhanced every day.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique should immediately stop the reckless wholesale roundup rackets to arrest the patriots and step down from power without delay. The U.S. imperialist aggressors, correctly grasping our masses' anti-U.S. resolve and the spirit for independence, should withdraw from this land at an early date, taking along all lethal weapons.

As long as the U.S. imperialists continue to occupy this land and support the fascist dictatorship, our masses will more fiercely wage the nationwide anti-U.S. struggle.

#### VRPR on 'Meaning' of Explosion

SK260312 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 25 Sep 83

[Unattributed talks: "The Meaning of the Attack on the U.S. Cultural Center in Taegu" from the program "House for Youth and Students"]

[Text] Youths and students: As you already know, the American Cultural Center in Taegu was blown up on the evening of 22 September. As a result of this, the ground floor of the cultural center was greatly damaged, windows of the nearby Taegu branch office of the Bank of Korea and passing cars were demolished.

The explosion at the U.S. cultural center in Taegu is not a mere explosion incident but is a stern pronouncement of our patriotic masses to bring death to the U.S. aggressors, who have illegally occupied this land for 38 years, and is a patriotic act, demonstrating to the entire world once again the spirit of the anti-U.S. national salvation struggle. The masses from all walks of life, including youths and students across the nation, highly appraising the attack on the American Cultural Center as a patriotic act, are extending absolute support for and encouragement to this.

Youths and students, the fact that the anti-U.S. struggle is being fiercely waged today among our masses is quite natural. As is known, the U.S. occupation of South Korea and its colonial fascist rule are the cause of all misfortunes and calamities that our masses are suffering.

For the last 38 years, the United States has cruelly trampled underfoot our national sovereignty and has strangled democracy and human rights, instigating all successive fascist dictatorial regimes. Thus, it has adhered to war preparations and the fabrication of two Koreas.

Today, the fascist suppression by the Chon Tu-hwan clique is being strengthened in this land and the danger of a nuclear war aimed at massacring fellow countrymen and the danger of permanent division are increasing each day because of the U.S. aggressors.

The attack on the U.S. cultural center in Taegu is a natural eruption of our masses' accumulated resentment and indignation against the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their fascist colonial rule. We can say that it is a development in the anti-U.S. struggle, which has been waged more fiercely among the youths and students, as well as the patriotic masses from all walks of life, ever since the Kwangju popular uprising and is an advance in the method of struggle.

Since the heroic Kwangju popular uprising, anti-U.S. sentiment has been enhanced more highly than ever before among our masses and the strong wind of the anti-U.S. struggle has begun to blow fiercely. The active anti-U.S. struggle, including the arson at the Kwangju U.S. cultural center in December 1980 and at the Pusan U.S. cultural center in March of last year, has been waged everywhere.

The attack on the Taegu cultural center is a part of the anti-U.S. struggle, which is being ceaselessly waged among the patriotic masses including the youths and students, and is a declaration that the anti-U.S. struggle is developing into a new, higher stage. It is an expression of our masses' strong spirit and will to fight against the U.S. aggressors to the end.

In particular, the attack on the U.S. cultural center is of special significance because it was waged just prior to the Seoul IPU conference, which the Chon Tu-hwan clique is attempting to hold under the instigation of the United States, and just prior to the visit to South Korea by U.S. President Reagan.

The U.S. imperialists are attempting to enable the nation-selling traitors to maintain their lives by holding the IPU conference in Seoul and to make the two Koreas a fait accompli by putting a cap of independence on the colonial South Korea.

Through the visit to South Korea by Reagan, the U.S. imperialists are maneuvering to give a shot in the arm to the Chon Tu-hwan clique and are attempting to expedite the formation of the tripartite military alliance of the United States, Japan, and South Korea, thus accelerating war preparations.

Because of this, the death-defying spirit to oppose the holding of the IPU conference in Seoul and Reagan's tour of South Korea is being enhanced with each passing day among the masses from all walks of life, including patriotic youths and students and the anti-U.S. struggle is being continuously waged.

The attack on the Taegu cultural center is a courageous and resolute uprising and a demonstration of the will of the youths and students and the masses from all strata for the anti-U.S. struggle. It is a message appealing for a nationwide sacred struggle against the aggressors and nation-selling traitors.

Indeed, the attack on the Taegu cultural center is a boundlessly legitimate, just, and patriotic act in view of our masses' aspirations and the demand of the times.

Youths and students, with the attack on the U.S. cultural center in Taegu, the sounding of guns for the anti-U.S. struggle resounded once again. We know that you are resolved to fulfill the mission of the times and are full of patriotism. In solidarity with the attack on the American Cultural Center in Taegu, you should rise up in the anti-U.S. struggle in various forms on campuses across the nation.

Youths and students, you should protect the patriots who attacked the American Cultural Center in Taegu and struggle against the fascist roundup by the Chon Tu-hwan clique. At the same time, you should also courageously rise in the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle to check and frustrate the Seoul IPU conference, which pursues impure political aims, and Reagan's visit for aggression.

VRPR ON MINISTER'S REFERENCE TO NORTH-SOUTH SUMMIT

SK250958 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 25 Sep 83

[Text] On the morning of 24 September, Son Chae-sik, minister of the National Unification Board, while criticizing the reunification proposal advanced by North Korea at a meeting of the advisory council for the reunification of the national territory held at the conference room of the Secretariat of the Office of South-North Dialogue in Samchon-dong, Seoul, loudly babbled about talks between the supreme responsible persons of the North and South Korean authorities. This is part of the maneuvers of the Chon Tu-hwan ring to mislead public opinion at home and abroad, which is denouncing its useless reunification proposal.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan -- a heinous, murderous devil, a war maniac, and a national splittist who is hell-bent on fascism, treachery, war and division, is not qualified to discuss an important affair which is related to the destiny of the people and to become a counterpart in a dialogue for reunification.

A key to solving the question of the country's reunification is to eliminate such a traitor as Chon Tu-hwan and is to achieve the unity of all patriotic forces which truly demand the country's reunification.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring's denunciation of the rational reunification proposal advanced by North Korea and its clamorous babbling about useless talks between the supreme responsible persons of the North and South Korean authorities reveal the hidden intention of perpetuating the division of the Korean peninsula. Instead of committing sordid acts to deceive the people at home and abroad, the Chon Tu-hwan ring must immediately step down from the seat of power in accordance with the unanimous demand of our people.

SOUTH'S ANTICOMMUNISM CAMPAIGN DENOUNCED

SK231244 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2253 GMT 22 Sep 83

[NODONG SINMUN 23 September commentary: "Anticommunist Rackets Predicting Ruin"]

[Text] Anticommunist rackets are being intensified with each passing day in South Korea.

Some days ago, the puppets performed a so-called rite for longing for the sight of hometowns at an area on the central frontline overlooking the northern half of the republic. Clamoring about the sorrow of the displaced people and about visiting of their ancestral tombs, they viciously slandered and slung mud at us.

On the same day, under the pretext of a counter-espionage operation exercise on the sea near Incheon Port, the puppets staged a farce of firing shells on a floating mock spy ship.

At the same time, they are impetuously carrying on the propaganda of deceitful falsity about a threat and infiltration from the North. By holding the so-called report meetings on the security situation everywhere in South Korea, they are increasing vigilance and inspiring a war fever. This is a criminal scheme aimed at strengthening the preparations for a war of northward invasion and intensifying the fascist suppression

at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists. And this is an abominable farce by anticommunist maniacs.

As is known, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has kicked up a large-scale anticommunist racket for slandering us by waging the so-called campaign for reuniting separated families in South Korea. Moreover, far from making an apology for their criminal act of attacking and sinking our peaceful fish-detecting boat on the high seas, the puppets have indulged in vicious anticommunist rackets against us, while clamoring about a suspicious boat and the like. However, before the fair public opinion at home and abroad, the puppets' anticommunist rackets have been completely frustrated.

Only the ugly nature of the anticommunist maniacs have been revealed by the campaign for reuniting separated families which they had tried to use as a bait of anticommunism and by the tricky racket aimed at covering up their brigandish piracy.

Report meetings on the security situation, counterespionage operation exercises on the sea, and the rite for longing for the sight of hometowns, too, are another type of anticommunist rackets against us.

With the general meeting of the IPU in Seoul approaching, the puppets' anticommunist confrontation racket is becoming more frantic. This is no coincidence. The puppets' scheme trying to hold the general meeting of the IPU in Seoul under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists cannot escape strong denunciation and rejection from home and abroad. In particular, the South Korean people are resolutely opposing the general meeting of the IPU in Seoul, while criticizing that if the meeting is held in Seoul, no matter what justifiable reason it may have, it represents a toleration of the colonial fascist rule by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and is conducive to realizing their criminal conspiracy of fabricating two Koreas.

As a reflection of such a situation, the South Korean youths and students have recently staged the struggle of demonstration by scattering antigovernment leaflets. Under the pretext of social stability in preparation for international meetings, the fascist clique is intensifying fascist offensives even more than before, suppressing their patriotic struggle. This evokes a great indignation from the people and further irritates their anti-U.S., antipuppet sentiment.

Under this situation, the puppets are turning the people's discontent and dissatisfaction and their anti-U.S., antifascist struggle into an anticommunist confrontation. Thus, they are trying to bring the political crisis under control and smoothly hold the international meetings.

Reality demands that one be circumspect in the issue of setting one's feet in South Korea for any international meeting. This is because by setting one's feet in South Korea, one would fall prey to and be involved in the criminal conspiracy of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges who are trying to use the international meetings for impure political purposes.

Anticommunism in South Korea is a hackneyed slogan used by all successive puppets in justifying all criminal acts, such as the act of selling the country, fascism, division, and war schemes.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring, cornered after having been rejected and denounced by the people at home and abroad, is making desperate efforts to find a way out by intensifying the anticommunist confrontation racket. This notwithstanding, this only predicts the ruin of traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

Those who have clung to the anticommunist confrontation racket in South Korea have been ruined without exception. So were the last days of Syngman Rhee and the last days of Pak Chong-hui, who trod in Rhee's steps. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan should learn a due lesson from history and stop this reckless anticommunist confrontation racket.



FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT ON KAL REMAINS TRANSFER

SK260223 Seoul YONHAP in English 0221 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] Seoul, Sept 26 (YONHAP) -- South Korea will not recognize the procedure of the Soviet transfer of debris from the downed Korean airliner as "completed" until those objects are confirmed by government officials as actually belonging to the plane, a Foreign Ministry statement said Sunday. The statement denounced the Soviet refusal for the presence of a Korean representative at the handover of wreckage and remains as an "inhumane act."

KAL Flight 007 with 269 people aboard was shot down Sept 1 by heat-seeking missiles fired from a Soviet fighter near the Sakhalin Island. All 269 people were killed. The plane reportedly strayed off course into Soviet airspace on its way to Seoul from New York via Anchorage, Alaska.

"The Soviet Union once again has raised the furor of the Korean people as well as the world's peace-loving people by attempting to conceal and manipulate their own savagery," Foreign Ministry Spokesman Chong Ki-ok said. "It is an inhumane act, unprecedented in history, for the Soviet Union to have refused our participation in the transfer because of the lack of diplomatic relations with Moscow," Chong said. "Even in the case of war, it is a granted humanitarian practice to transfer the bodies and remains of the other side," he added.

"We make it clear that the procedure of the transfer would not be recognized as completed until the South Korean Government confirms the objects belonged to the plane," Chong stressed in the statement.

The Soviet Union has invited representatives from only Japan and the United States to Sakhalin Island for the transfer of the KAL plane's wreckage on Monday, but refused to issue visas for Korean representatives on the grounds that it has no diplomatic relations with Korea.

SOVIET REFUSAL OF ROK ENTRY TO SAKHALIN NOTED

SK260508 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 25 Sep 83 p 2

[Editorial: "The Wreckage of the KAL Airliner and the Right of the Country to Which the Aircraft Belongs"]

[Text] The Korean Airlines [KAL] jet passenger plane, which the Soviet Union unlawfully shot down, is an airplane of our country. All rights over the aircraft are reserved by our country. No country, including the Soviet Union, can debate this.

Accordingly, it is an entirely just expression of our rights that our country called for the participation of our representatives in returning and receiving the recovered wreckage of the airliner and the belongings of the passengers. The lack of diplomatic relations between our country and the Soviet Union should not be a problem.

The Soviet Union, immediately after the incident, virtually blocked the areas where the airliner was downed and has carried out one-sided search operations for the wreckage of the airliner. Judging from the unjust and unfair behavior of the Soviet Union, it is certain that the Soviet search operations were not an act of humanitarianism or efforts to find out the truth of the incident. It is certain that the Soviet Union has tried to find something that can help it evade responsibility for the incident. At the same time, the possibility that the Soviets' are concocting something cannot be ruled out. This is why the returning and receiving of the recovered wreckage of the airliner could become an issue.



The Soviet Union must have recovered much debris from the airliner and belongings of the passengers. It has told the United States and Japan to come to Sakhalin on 26 September to take over the recovered wreckage. It seems that the Soviet Union has responded to our call for the return of the recovered wreckage. However, it has refused the entry to Sakhalin by the representatives of our country. Thus, it has ignored the rights of our country. At present, there is now way of knowing the Soviets' real intention, because the Soviet Union has not disclosed what it has recovered so far.

In this regard, our government's call for participation in the receiving of the recovered wreckage is more than an exercising of its rights. It is a necessity for the proper authentication of the recovered wreckage. This is why our government has called for the participation of specialists, along with our government representatives, in receiving the wreckage. We think that the International Civil Aviation Organization [ICAO], which has been entrusted with the responsibility for the investigation of the KAL incident, can dispatch authoritative specialists. This is neither an improper nor extortionate demand.

The United States, which will soon recover the black box of the downed KAL airliner, has decided that it will allow our representatives to verify the black box, as soon as it has been recovered, and to turn it over to the ICAO. This is to respect the unquestionable rights of our country and for a fair investigation of the incident. The Soviet Union must take the same procedure as is being taken by the United States. The Soviet Union must do so, because, as an ICAO member nation, it has an obligation to cooperate in the ICAO investigation.

Nevertheless, the Soviet Union has refused our demand. Its arrogance in ignoring our just demand once again become a target of international condemnation.

We must not sit idle nor leave the Soviets' refusal as a memorandum for the record. We must have the United States and Japan refuse to receive the recovered wreckage on 26 September, if the participation of our country and the ICAO specialists is not allowed. Also if the Soviet Union remains insistent, we will have no other choice but to make turn the recovered wreckage over to the ICAO directly. We think that our government needs an urgent discussion with the United States and Japan to this end.

#### ROK SPOKESMAN SEES NORTH AS SOVIET 'STOOGES'

SK240350 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 24 Sep 83

[Text] In his statement denouncing the puppet North side's reaction to the shooting down of the KAL plane, Chong Ki-ok, spokesman for the Foreign Ministry, said: It was not until yesterday, 20 days after the incident took place, that the puppet North, which had kept silent despite the fact that fellow countrymen of the same blood had been victimized, reiterated through its news broadcasts, the statement of the Soviet authorities that alleges a so-called spy flight. This deserves denunciation from the 60 million fellow countrymen and the peace-loving people of the whole world.

Spokesman Chon Ki-ok stated: It is very deplorable for the puppet North to have issued such an announcement, which confirms to the whole world the stark fact that the puppet North does not have a spark of national conscience, despite the fact that the shooting down of an ROK unarmed civilian airliner by the Soviet Army is an atrocity and that even Red China has denounced the Soviet Union.

Spokesman Chong Ki-ok noted: Such a despicable act of the puppet North shows the international community again that the puppet North is a stooge of the Soviet Union.

REAGAN'S LETTER TO CHON ON SAKHALIN HANDOVER CITED

SK260255 Seoul YONHAP in English 0227 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 26 (YONHAP) -- The United States "cannot in any sense acknowledge the authenticity of any of the material being handed over "by the Soviet Union" in view of the Soviet refusal to permit a Korean representative to be present" at the transfer of debris from the downed Korean airliner at Nevelski, Sakhalin, on Sept. 26, U.S. President Ronald Reagan has said.

In a personal letter to South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan dated Sept. 25, Reagan said, "as the state of registry and ownership of the aircraft and, more importantly, as the nation most aggrieved by the barbarous Soviet attack, the Korean Government has every right to demand to be represented on that occasion (the handover)."

Disclosing that he has instructed the American representatives at the Sakhalin handover "to register, on the spot, a strong protest to Soviet authorities at their exclusion of Korean participation," Reagan said the United States will make a similar protest at the same time in Washington and Moscow, and those demarches will be publicized.

"These measures will put blame where it belongs and underscore our strong view that a Korean representative should have been present," he added. "This blatant Soviet attempt to politicize this event" will only further highlight before world opinion that they "continue to compound their initial barbarism by their subsequent attempts to manipulate the truth," he said. "The Soviets clearly have demeaned only themselves," in their refusal to permit Korean participation in the handover, he said.

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES TO OBSERVE UN SESSION

SK240843 Seoul YONHAP in English 0717 GMT 24 Sep 83

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 24 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok Saturday embarked on a week-long visit to New York in keeping with the nation's continued efforts to condemn the Sept. 1 downing of a Korean commercial airliner by a Soviet warplane.

Yi is scheduled to hold a series of meetings with his counterparts from 26 friendly nations, who are attending the United Nations General Assembly, to discuss multinational cooperation in handling the aftermath of the destroyed Korean Air Lines Flight 007. They include U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

Yi and the foreign ministers will discuss whether to take up the KAL incident as an additional agenda item in the U.N. General Assembly, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Saturday.

The spokesman noted that Yi will ask Seoul's allies to condemn the Soviet Union for its violent act through their keynote speeches before the U.N. General Assembly, thus attempting to force Moscow to accept South Korea's five-point demand on the incident.

South Korea asked Moscow to give a full account of the downing of KAL 007, make an official apology, and pay proper compensation for the losses caused by the incident, among other things.

Yi also will meet with U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar to ask the world body's support for the resumption of the long-stalled inter-Korean dialogue and the reunion of separated families displaced in South and North Korea.

Yi is planning to meet with the foreign ministers of Egypt, Pakistan and Iraq to discuss the establishment of diplomatic ties with South Korea as early as possible. The minister also is scheduled to meet with his counterparts of Australia, New Zealand, Burma, Sri Lanka and India for talks on Korean President Chon Tu-hwan's planned visit to the five nations early next month. Yi will return home Oct. 2.

#### HANGUK ILBO VIEWS CHANGES IN REGIONAL SECURITY

SK251356 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 24 Sep 83 p 2

[Editorial: "A New Situation Threatening Security in Northeast Asia"]

[Text] It seems that, in the wake of the shooting down of a Korean Airlines plane, the subtle change in the situation threatening security in Northeast Asia -- which had budded very slowly -- has been quickly brought into marked relief. We believe that a key to coping with this situation is the readjustment of the balance of power against the threat of Soviet expansionism.

What is important in this context is the review of the U.S. strategy and capability, of the increase of Japan's role, and of the possibility of Red China's contribution to these things and is the recognition of the geopolitical position of the ROK and the ASEAN countries.

Starting today, the United States and Japan will conduct a large-scale military exercise until 5 October to test capability to defend sea routes and to block straits. During this period, U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger will visit Japan and Red China.

Japan's Defense White Paper issued in August this year endorsed Prime Minister Nakasone's positive plan for security and called for fostering high-quality self-defense capability which is compatible with a national strength that equates to 10 percent of the gross product of the whole world. In the overwhelming trend for tilting toward the right-wing, public opinion in Japan has inclined toward supporting rearmament, stimulated by the Soviet increase of its military capability in the Far East, by its invasion of Afghanistan, and by its shooting down of a KAL plane.

On the assumption that there will be several theaters, such as Northeast Asia and the Middle East, including the Persian Gulf, in which it might wage conventional wars with the Soviet Union, the Reagan administration has felt it unavoidable to disperse U.S. forces to several frontlines, and has repeatedly urged its allies, including Japan, to increase their defense capabilities. Predicting that the Asian and Pacific Regions will become the focal point of East-West tension and the principal arena of the international economy in the 21st century, the U.S. Government has attached importance to its military cooperation with the ROK, Japan, and the Philippines and to close relations with Asian countries. Prior to his visit to Red China which will begin on 24 September, Secretary Weinberger said that the United States will regard Beijing as a friendly ally in all fields except for the domain of nuclear weapons and their delivery systems.

The change of situation threatening security in the area surrounding the Korean peninsula vividly shows that confrontation between the two tripartite relations has become an old story. Because of the shock from the shooting down of a KAL plane, the theory on cross-recognition, which was one advocated by some ROK and U.S. scholars has grown dull, and the ROK plan for a policy for the northern region should be reviewed.

While the U.S. strength and position have declined in Northeast Asia, the increase of Japan's military role is inevitable from the long-range viewpoint. While close relations between Red China and North Korea still continue, the trend toward military and technical cooperation between the United States and Red China is a matter for our considerable and serious concern.

We believe that, while continuously and closely watching the change of the situation around us, we should adapt ourselves to the situation in a flexible, positive manner.

EXPLOSION AT TAEJU CULTURAL CENTER COMMENTED ON

SK232358 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 23 Sep 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Explosion of U.S. Cultural Center in Taegu"]

[Text] On the night of 22 September, an explosion occurred in downtown Taegu, causing 5 persons to be either killed or wounded. First of all, we cannot but regard this case as premeditated rather than accidental in view of the following facts: The scene of the explosion was at the front gate of the American Cultural Center in Taegu; the explosive seemed to be a time bomb; and the explosion took place at around 2133 at night following Chusok.

Arson was committed at the USIS center in Kwangju on 9 December 1980, and another arson took place at the American Cultural Center in Pusan on 18 March 1982, 1 year and 3 months after the previous one. Again, after 1 year and 6 months, a time bomb has exploded, this time at the U.S. cultural center in Taegu, causing an appalling loss of human life. There was no loss of human life in the arson at the American Central Center in Kwangju, but 4 persons were either killed or wounded in the Pusan incident.

The Kwangju and Pusan American Cultural Center arsonists were arrested and most of the criminals were proven to be young leftist elements in their twenties, "whose consciousness were raised." In view of the previous examples in Kwangju and Pusan, we can guess offhand that the explosion at the American Cultural Center in Taegu was committed by such elements. There is, however, a need to pay attention to the fact that the explosion at the cultural center in Taegu was not arson aimed at arousing the people's interest, but was an explosion which caused gruesome loss of human life and tremendous damage to the building. We cannot rule out the possibility that the case was perpetrated by those who had been given orders from outside rather than simply an act by some criminals within the country whose consciousness have been raised.

We pay attention to the fact that, in terms of timing, by selecting the night following Chusok, the criminals tried to watch for a time when there were few people around; and, moreover, they chose, as their date for committing the crime, a time when several thousands of foreigners are rushing to Seoul to attend the general meeting of the American Society of Travel Agents [ASTA] and when only 10 days are left before the general meeting of the IPU is held in Seoul.

We feel that this case is part of North Korea's vicious obstructive schemes to block all the international meetings scheduled to be held in Seoul.

It is not desirable, however, to guess or follow hunches before the criminals are arrested and evidence is obtained. At this juncture, what is clear-cut are the criminals' course acts. It cannot be tolerated that, even before the nation came out of the festive atmosphere of the night following chusok, they exposed their brutality by causing bloodshed with an ear-rending noise; they tried to disgrace the credibility of our country's security by bombing a American Cultural Center at a time when the eyes of the whole world are turned upon Seoul because of the general meetings of the ASTA and IPU and of the shooting down of a Korean Airlines plane; and they attempted to make the ROK-U.S. relations be perversely reflected in world public opinion.



Such a crime cannot, however, worsen ROK-U.S. relations, which are said to be firmer than ever before, or obstruct the convocation of the general meetings of the ASTA and the IPU. The crime has only revealed the stupid and reckless nature of the perpetrators.

At any rate, by arresting the criminals as soon as possible, we should expose their nature and motive for committing the crime. In view of the fact that international attention is concentrated on our country, all people, as well as the investigating authorities, should turn out in ferreting out the criminals. We should recover the damaged image of the ROK through all the people's participation in arresting the criminals.

NUB MINISTER RESPONDS TO KIM IL-SONG 9 SEP SPEECH

SK240251 Seoul YONHAP in English 0237 GMT 24 Sep 83

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 24 (YONHAP) -- South Korea is willing to discuss the North Korean formula for the reunification of the Korean peninsula [words indistinct] of the South, if the North responds to an inter-Korean dialogue, South Korean Unification Minister [NUB] Son Chae-sik said Saturday.

Son called on North Korea to discard its repeated evasive attitude and come to the conference table without any condition to discuss all problems related to the reunification.

In the past, North Korea has demanded the incumbent South Korean Government stepdown, the abolition of the South's anti-communist policy, and the withdrawal of U.S. forces from Korea as its conditions for reunification dialogue.

Son made the remarks in his report to a meeting of the Advisory Council on Peaceful Unification policy. He referred to North Korean leader Kim Il-song's Sept. 9 speech at a ceremony marking the 35th anniversary of this regime, in which he reiterated his "confederation" idea.

In that speech, Kim repeated his earlier assessment that the "Democratic Confederate Republic of Koryo (an old name for Korea)" is the only way to reunify the nations, and insisted that the South and the North would "alternately run the unified government by electing co-presidents of the 'supreme national confederate conference' and co-chairmen of the 'confederate standing committee.'"

The South Korean Government repeatedly has proposed that North Korea resume the long-stalled inter-Korean dialogue without any precondition, including "a face-to-face meeting of the highest authorities in South and North Korea," and discuss the reunification plans of both sides and all other problems at the conference table, Son said.

"North Korea, however, has hid its face from solving the reunification problem by unilaterally repeating its own assessment outside the field of dialogue while continuing to refuse the option of inter-Korean dialogue," Son said.

BRIEFS

MEXICAN ENERGY MINISTER -- Seoul, Sept. 16 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Energy-Resources Minister So Sang-chol and Mario Ramon Beteta, director-general of Petroleos Mexicanos of Marina Nacional, the Mexican state-run petroleum company, discussed South Korea's imports of Mexican crude oil Friday. Beteta came to Seoul Thursday for a three-day visit. He also will conclude a contract Friday with Honam Oil Refinery Co. Ltd. to begin exporting 20,000 barrels of crude oil a day in mid-October. His itinerary in Korea also includes meeting with other government officials, visits to leading South Korean private businesses and tours of shipyards on the southern coast of Korea. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0202 GMT 16 Sep 83 SK]



YOUTHS IN SIEM REAP PROVINCE VOLUNTEER FOR ARMY

BK260233 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 25 Sep 83

[Text] A total of 25 youths in Preah Sdech commune, Banteay Srei District, and 75 other youths in Siem Reap District volunteered to serve in the army last August. In a ceremony sending these youngsters off to the military training school, the authorities at all levels and the inhabitants of the two districts warmly hailed the courage of the new combatants, who have grasped their role and duty and set aside their own interests by volunteering to serve in the army with a high sense of patriotism.

The authorities and people also urged the young volunteers to constantly harden themselves with a searing hatred for the enemies who attempt to undermine our Kampuchean revolution and to turn this indignation into determination to study, uphold revolutionary ethics, and strictly abide by army discipline in order to deserve being known as combatants who respect and love and unconditionally serve the people. The young volunteers were also urged to always strengthen the spirit of national and international solidarity, especially with the friendly Vietnamese army volunteers, which constitutes the determining factor in the victory of the Kampuchean revolution.

ARMY EMULATION MOVEMENT SEEN AS KEY TO SOCIALISM

BK250744 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 24 Sep 83

[KANGTOAP PADEVOAT editorial: "Strive To Advance the Emulation Movement To Welcome the Fifth Anniversary of the PRK's Great Victory Day"]

[Text] An emulation movement in the army has great significance and importance. It clearly reflects the encouragement, patriotism, and love for people which are symbols of loyalty to the revolution. Through this movement is also expressed encouragement to strengthen the people's fighting capability and increase the work of cadres and combatants in the army, in particular, the movement confirms the fatherland's development and expansion and the progress in its defense.

The period of 1 year for this emulation movement, as suggested by the Central Committee and the Defense Ministry, is very short. The situation inside the country and in the world has met with complex problems. However, with the awakening spirit and clear understanding of the emulation movement, cadres and combatants in our entire armed forces have made every effort -- physical and moral -- to overcome these difficulties and have achieved brilliant successes in production work and education. Each of these achievements was highly appreciated at the first meeting of the army emulation movement.

However, compared with the significance of the movement, there remains a number of units which have not put all their efforts into implementing all aspects of the movement. From now on, units that have achieved successive good results must strive to even better them. In particular, units that still lag behind must make constant efforts to implement the movement to catch up with the model units, or model themselves on the good units and -- as Comrade Chan Si has said -- catch up with them and even better their performance.

As for the immediate tasks of the emulation movement, all units must strive to carry out their battle tasks and improve their readiness to carry out mass agitation work to draw more enemy elements to surrender, seize more weapons, economize on ammunition, and reduce waste as occurred in the past. They should not allow the enemy to carry out surprise attacks. They should also strive to unmask all enemy elements within the ranks and vigorously build the revolutionary forces to ensure the strength of the units, villages, and communes.

They should unite together, draw experience from a number of comrades about the model role and closeness between combatants and how to lead them into battle and in their work.

Cadres should serve as models for combatants; superiors should serve as models for subordinates. They should all unite within the army and with the people, foster solidarity with the Vietnamese volunteer army, and closely unite with all fraternal socialist countries to achieve success for the Kampuchean revolutionary causes. Therefore, we must emulate, recruit, and manage the units well and build them up. We must take measures to safeguard and administer well weapons and logistic and technical equipment bases. The distribution and control of weapons, uniforms, and military material must be well supervised; ammunition must not be wasted through recklessness.

We must emulate and increase production, in particular production inside units, to improve the combatants' real living standards, ensure rations for cadres and combatants, have measures to combat epidemics, and ensure that above 85 percent of the fighting force is ready for action. If we strive to implement all the five important tasks of this emulation movement in the future, the base of our fatherland's independence will daily strengthen until achieving genuine socialism. Only when the revolutionary armed forces also develop and carry out their tasks well, can we say we have actively contributed to welcoming the fifth anniversary of our PRK's great victory day, 7 January 1984.

#### BANGKOK POST REPORTS 'MAJOR' DK OFFENSIVE

BK260001 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 26 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] At least 40 Vietnamese soldiers were killed and 65 more wounded in a major offensive mounted by the resistance forces of the Democratic Kampuchea Government in Pailin area opposite Chanthaburi Province at the weekend, a Democratic Kampuchean source said.

The source told the BANGKOK POST last night that four of the Vietnamese strongholds were destroyed in the attack. The resistance fighters seized a large number of weapons, a rice warehouse and an ammunition dump, he said. The four Vietnamese bases overrun in the offensive were located at O Khcheay, Chisang, Svay-sar and Thmar Kev. A smaller Vietnamese camp north of Chisang was also captured, the source said. Among the Vietnamese soldiers killed two were officers believed to be of regimental committee level, the source claimed.

He said the seized weapons included 31 AK rifles, three automatic rifles, 79 grenade launchers, two B40 rocket launchers, three machine guns, two Soviet-made AK52's, three radio transmitters and a tape recorder. As well as this, a rice warehouse belonging to the Vietnamese soldiers, an ammunition dump and three concrete bridges were destroyed in the attack. About 100 bags of rice were confiscated, the source said.

#### VIETNAMESE SOLDIERS ATTACK KPNLF 'STRONGHOLD'

BK241316 Hong Kong AFP in English 1305 GMT 24 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Bangkok, Sept. 24 (AFP) -- Vietnamese troops have attacked a Kampuchean resistance stronghold near the Thai-Kampuchean border, a Thai military spokesman said today. Front-line reports said the Vietnamese troops began their attack on forces loyal to the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) in the border district of Ampil. Casualties of both sides were unknown and fighting, which continued for the third day today, is still continuing, the spokesman said.

Thai military authorities in Ta Phraya border district, about 250 km (150 miles) east of here, were on alert to prevent the fighting from spilling over into Thai territory.

The KPNLF is a partner in an anti-Vietnamese coalition with the Khmer Rouge and forces loyal to Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

#### SRV HEIGHTENS TRAINING OF KAMPUCHEANS

BK230226 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 23 Sep 83 p 6

[Text] Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea are stepping up military training of Khmer recruits with a view to building up a 100,000-man self-defense militia force for the Phnom Penh regime by next year, the spokesman of the army said yesterday.

Colonel Narudon Detpradiyut told a monthly news conference at the Supreme Command that the Soviet Union and Cuba were responsible for arming the militia force. In what appears to be part of the ambitious project, the Vietnamese recently recruited 6,200 Khmer villagers in Takeo Province for military training, according to the spokesman.

Spokesman of the Chanthaburi-Trat defence command, Group Captain Manat Pinkunlabut, also cited intelligence reports showing some Khmer recruits undergoing military training at the airstrip in Dang Tong district in Koh Kong Province.

Col Narudon, however, reported growing disputes between Vietnamese troops and regulars of the Heng Samrin regime's army as well as Khmer civilians. A number of Vietnamese advisors were killed in a bomb explosion which the spokesman hinted the dissident Khmer villagers and regulars were responsible. He attributed the growing dissension to pillages of Khmer villagers allegedly committed by Vietnamese troops who disguised themselves as resistance guerrillas.

The spokesman said that Vietnamese troops in Thmar Puok district of Battambang Province also set up check-points to "extort" money from villagers as a result of their serious shortage for food and medical supply.

A large number of Khmer regulars of the Heng Samrin regime deserted the army and defected to Khmer resistance forces because of their disputes with the Vietnamese, during August 18-September 20, Col Narudon claimed.

The Heng Samrin regime's army has been estimated at about 20,000-30,000 men strong.

Col Narudon also said that during the period, Hanoi sent numerous Vietnamese people into the Kampuchean provinces of Kompong Chhnang and Kompong Thom for resettlement. The Vietnamese also tightened control over Kampuchean authorities and villagers by conducting a census and checking Khmer civilians frequently, according to the spokesman.

#### VODK SEES THAI BORDER SHELLING AS DIVERSION

BK260147 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 25 Sep 83

[Text] According to a report from the Thai-Kampuchean border region, the Le Duan Vietnamese aggressors' troops occupying Kampuchea fired approximately 50 105-mm artillery shells into the Thai border areas of Aranyaprathet district on 23 and 24 September. Several Vietnamese enemy shells landed in populated Thai villages, killing six head of cattle and setting ablaze 11 houses of the Thai people.

This constitutes an intimidation against Thailand and ASEAN at the time when the 38th UN General Assembly is in session and is an attempt to divert world attention from the Vietnamese aggression against and occupation of Kampuchea in violation of the UN Charter and international law, which is the main cause of tense situation in Southeast Asia.

VODK REPORTS SIHANOUK'S ARRIVAL IN NEW YORK

BK240338 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea and head of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation to the 38th UN General Assembly session, and Madame Monique Sihanouk arrived in New York on the afternoon of 18 September.

The samdech and his wife were warmly greeted at the airport by Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs and deputy head of the delegation; Ambassador Thiounn Prasith, permanent representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the United Nations; and other members of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation who arrived in New York a few days previously.

Three young Kampuchean women presented the samdech and his wife with leis. Hundreds of Kampuchean residents from various states of the United States went to the airport to welcome the samdech and his wife and to express their support for the CGDK in the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors.

On behalf of the UN general secretary, UN protocol chief Aly Teymour was present to greet the samdech and our Democratic Kampuchean delegation. Also on hand were Ambassador Ling Qing, permanent representative of the PRC to the United Nations, and his wife, Ambassador (Han Si-hae), permanent observer of the DPRK to the United Nations; and a representative of the U.S. mission to the United Nations.

VODK COMMENTS ON UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY AGENDA

BK250133 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 24 Sep 83

[Text] The general committee of the UN General Assembly included the Kampuchea and Afghanistan issues on the agenda of the 38th UN General Assembly session. When discussing the Kampuchea and Afghanistan issues, the UN General Assembly will adopt a resolution demanding that Vietnam and the Soviet Union unconditionally withdraw all of their aggressive troops from Kampuchea and Afghanistan just as it has done before.

This is a shameful defeat for the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors and their Soviet bosses who attempt to bury the Kampuchean and Afghanistan questions and prevent the current UN General Assembly from including the two questions on its agenda for fear of being denounced, condemned, and pressured to withdraw their aggressive troops from Kampuchea and Afghanistan.

VODK COMMENTS ON SRV'S 'ISOLATION' AT UN

BK240936 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Station commentary: "The Le Duan Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors' Impasse, Isolation, and Panic at This Year's UN General Assembly"]

[Text] At this year's UN General Assembly, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors have been panic-stricken since the outset. A few days before the opening of the 38th UN General Assembly, the Vietnamese enemy authorities painstakingly and desperately tried to mislead other people, ordering Nguyen Co Thach to send a letter to a number of countries in which they mischievously alleged that the ASEAN countries had already begun regional negotiations with Vietnam.



Those countries were thereby requested not to do anything at the UN General Assembly that may disturb the process of these so-called negotiations. They then appealed to the nonaligned countries to support their deceitful so-called draft proposal on peace, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia that Vietnam will again submit for inclusion in this year's UN General Assembly agenda.

Why did Nguyen Co Thach send this letter to fool and mislead other people in such a glaring manner? He did it because Vietnam is experiencing an acute impasse in all fields. On the battlefield of aggression in Kampuchea, Vietnam is inextricably bogged down and utterly defeated because the Kampuchean people and the national army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea have been launching attribution attacks against the Vietnamese forces for the past 5 years, causing them to lose manpower, morale, successive positions, mastery, and initiative.

Vietnam is sinking steadily in the international arena just as it is on the battlefield of aggression. It is becoming more utterly isolated with each passing year. The world community is well aware of Vietnam's stubbornness, deceit, and arrogance. At this year's UN General Assembly, the world is prepared to deal heavier blows to Vietnam and pressure it to completely withdraw its aggressive troops from Kampuchea in compliance with the resolutions of the past four UN General Assembly sessions.

Another event which has left Vietnam more isolated, helpless, frightened, and panic-stricken is that Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko -- one of the Hanoi authorities' big bosses who unreservedly provide military, political, diplomatic, and economic support for Vietnam's aggressive war against Kampuchea -- dared not to show up at this year's UN General Assembly session. This is because the Soviet Union is experiencing utter isolation as the world denounces and condemns it from all sides for its aggression against Afghanistan, support for Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea, the downing of a civilian passenger plane in violation of international law and humanitarian principles, and other crimes such as its arms buildup and its aggression against, interference with, and intimidation of other peoples everywhere in the world.

Gromyko's failure to show his face at the UN General Assembly leaves Nguyen Co Thach numbed as Vietnam finds itself increasingly isolated. For this reason, the Hanoi authorities have been extremely incensed at other people because their boss Gromyko did not attend this year's UN General Assembly.

Sensing a bad time for themselves, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors did not hesitate to shamelessly fabricate a letter in broad daylight to mislead opinion. Their objective was to attempt to sow division within the international front supporting the anti-Vietnamese struggle of the Kampuchean people and CGDK, lessen pressure on them from the international community, bury the resolutions of the last four UN General Assembly sessions, and, through this, carry on their war of aggression against and occupation of Kampuchea for a long time.

However, these lies and deceptive maneuvers of the aggressive Hanoi authorities have been categorically exposed and rejected by the ASEAN countries, causing the Vietnamese enemy aggressors a most ignominious setback. As for Vietnam's so-called draft proposal on peace and stability submitted for inclusion in this year's UN General Assembly agenda, it does not contain anything new. This draft has been peddled by Vietnam and its Soviet boss at the UN General Assembly for the past several years. They have experienced one shameful setback after another, for the world clearly sees that it is a misleading trick, an attempt to divert world attention from the main issue, namely, the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea which has led to the call for Vietnam to withdraw all of its aggressive troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN General Assembly resolutions.



Therefore, at this year's UN General Assembly session, the world will reject Vietnam's sham peace draft proposal as in the previous years. All peace-, justice-, and independence-loving countries, all Third World countries, and all nonaligned countries which cherish peace, independence, and justice and uphold the principles of nonalignment and the UN Charter will continue to jointly raise their voices in denouncing and condemning Vietnam's aggression against Kampuchea as in the previous years, and will continue to jointly and enthusiastically vote in support of the seat of Democratic Kampuchea in the United Nations.

In particular, they will see the necessity of joining hands to take effective measures to put more vigorous and resolute pressure on Vietnam to implement the resolutions of the last four UN General Assembly resolutions by immediately and unconditionally withdrawing all its aggression against and occupation of Kampuchea and massacring the Kampuchean people any longer.

The only way to correctly and fairly settle the Kampuchea question and ensure peace and stability in the region is to implement the resolution of the last four UN General Assembly sessions by having Vietnam unconditionally withdraw all its aggressive troops from Kampuchea, allowing the Kampuchean people to determine their own destiny without outside interference.

#### VONADK REPORTS TRUCKLOADS OF FRESH SRV TROOPS

BK260223 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2200 GMT 25 Sep 83

[Text] The Vietnamese enemy sent 61 truckloads of fresh troops from Vietnam to Kampuchea on 11 September, stationing 60 truckloads in Siem Reap town and 1 truckload in Chhep district, Preah Vihear Province. These Vietnamese soldiers were mainly students who were forced to take up arms recently by the Le Duan gang.

Now that the UN General Assembly is holding its session, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors are beginning to increase their forces in Kampuchea. Therefore, the Le Duan authorities do not have any good will with which to settle the Kampuchean question politically. They stubbornly continue to send an uninterrupted stream of fresh troops into Kampuchea to commit aggression against this country, carry out genocide there, and threaten neighboring countries in the region. We have no illusion whatsoever about such a maneuver.

It can only heighten our determination to attack the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors until they are forced to withdraw all their aggressive troops from Kampuchea, allowing the Kampuchean people to decide their own national destiny in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations and the International Conference on Kampuchea.

#### VODK NOTES MALAYSIAN MESSAGE TO KHIEU SAMPHAN

BK260200 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 25 Sep 83

["Recent" message from Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie to Democratic Kampuchean Vice President for Foreign Affairs Khieu Samphan]

[Text] His Excellency Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea: Excellency, I express to you my warm thanks for your telegram on the occasion of Malaysia's national day. On this occasion, I would also like in my own name to extend best wishes to you and to the Kampuchean people and the CGDK.

[Signed] Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, minister of foreign affairs of Malaysia

NEW PRK ENVOY'S REMARKS ON WHITE PAPER CITED

BK241108 Vientiane KPL in English 0000 GMT 24 Sep 83

[Text] Vientiane, September 24 (KPL) -- The hostile policy carried out by Thai authority against the three Indochinese countries is the implementation of the Beijing expansionist and hegemonist schemes in Southeast Asia, the new Kampuchean ambassador revealed here on September 24 at a press-conference given at his embassy.

The Thai reactionary ruling circles, the ambassador said, are continuing to support and to help the Pol Pot remnants to carry out acts of sabotage and of destabilisation in Kampuchea in view to obstruct the process of rebirth in this country. The Thai authorities, he added, have concocted a threat from Kampuchea while rejecting all peace proposals by Kampuchea and other countries in an attempt to cover up and continue their criminal manoeuvres.

Referring to the recent white book published by the Kampuchean Foreign Ministry, the ambassador stressed that the Kampuchean people have been victims of the hegemonist expansionist policy of the Thai ruling circles not only at the present times but also in their historical past. During the last 40 years, Thailand has respectively been an ally of the Japanese fascists, the U.S. imperialists and now they are serving as the tool of the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists to carry out hostile policy against Kampuchea and the three Indochinese nations.

Thai authorities, the ambassador pointed out, by basing on Beijing, aim to divide the three Indochinese countries, but in fact, it has been proved that their tested solidarity has proved to be as strong as ever. He finally said that whatever is the policy of the Thai authorities, the situation in Kampuchea is irreversible and Thailand will have to endorse all responsibility of their acts.

The press conference given by the new Kampuchean ambassador to Laos, on this occasion, was widely attended by Lao journalists and representative of the socialist media in Laos.

SUPPLY DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SRV VISIT

BK241315 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] The delegation of the LPDR Ministry of Material Supply led by Thongsouk Saisangkhi, acting minister of material supply, returned to Vientiane on the morning of 22 September after concluding a 13-day visit to the SRV.

During its stay in Vietnam, in addition to meeting and exchanging views on technical aspects with the Vietnamese delegation, the Lao visitors reviewed various commitments and agreements signed in the past and discussed with the Vietnamese side cooperation and mutual assistance for 1984.

On hand to welcome the delegation at Wattai Airport were Acting Construction Minister Khemphon Phouipaseut, deputy ministers, and some cadres concerned. Dam Xuan Dung, SRV economic attache to Laos, was also present at the airport.

PREM, REAGAN TO SIGN SCIENTIFIC AGREEMENT

BK240327 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 24 Sep 83 p 3

[Text] Thailand and the United States will sign a scientific and technological agreement during President Reagan's November visit.

Science, Technology and Energy Minister Damrong Latthaphiphat said yesterday the agreement was expected to be signed by Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon and the United States President. The agreement was a result of talks between the U.S. scientific advisory team, led by Dr George A. Keyworth, and Thai scientists yesterday.

Mr Damrong quoted Dr Keyworth as saying the U.S. Government would provide assistance to Thailand on basic research in science and technology. But the Thai scientists said assistance in applied science would be of more use in the current effort to utilize natural resources and upgrade living standards.

Mr. Damrong said the ministry wanted new technology from the U.S. to improve the efficiency of Thailand's Institute of Scientific and Technological Research.

TROOPS ON KAMPUCHEAN BORDER 'PUT ON ALERT'

BK250029 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 25 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] Ta Phraya -- Vietnamese troops launched a pre-dawn attack on a major Khmer Seri stronghold of Democratic Kampuchea Prime Minister Son Sann yesterday, heavily shelling the camp with tank guns and artillery. Field military sources said the attack on the Ampil base, 15 kilometres north of Ta Phraya, began at 3 a.m. Some 27,000 Khmer civilians are reported to have gathered at the Ampil camp, but no casualty figures were available yesterday.

The sources said about 3,000 armed members of the Khmer Seri, mingling with the villagers, put up stiff resistance to the offensive, the second major Vietnamese strike at the border following a rainy season lull in fighting.

During the first attack, which occurred on Thursday at a Khmer Rouge stronghold opposite Aranyaprathet District south of Ta Phraya, about 60 artillery shells landed in Thailand, damaging 11 houses and killing several cattle.

In yesterday's battle, Vietnamese troops and Khmer Seri forces engaged in a fierce exchange of gunfire for seven hours. Thai soliders stationed along the border opposite the battle area were put on alert to prevent a possible spillover of fighting.

UN Border Relief Operation (UNBRO) officials yesterday expressed concern that the fresh Vietnamese offensive against resistance forces along the border could affect about 18,000 Kampucheans sheltering at a holding centre close to the battle area.

RETALIATION MEASURES AGAINST SHELLING 'PREPARED'

BK240159 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 24 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] Aranyaprathet -- Vietnamese troops yesterday bombarded an area under the control of Khmer Rouge guerrillas south of this border town with artillery shells. Fourteen stray shells landed on Thai soil, damaging 11 houses here, informed sources said.

The artillery shells were fired from a Vietnamese base somewhere along the Highway 5 between Poipet and Sisophon to areas opposite Ban Mai Pak Hong in Tambon Khlong Nam Sai of this district, the sources said.

The artillery shelling erupted at about 3 pm and prompted hundreds of Thai villagers to take shelter in their bunkers, the sources said. The areas that came under artillery fire were said to cover a Khmer Rouge stronghold. Ban Mai Pak Hong is about 14 kms south of this district town.

Deputy First Army Region Commander Major General Sinthu Koetsombun, Second Division Commander Maj Gen Prachum Phibunpranuwat and Prachinburi Governor Ari Wongaraya later inspected the border village at about 10 am and gave relief supply to the affected villagers.

Maj Gen Sinthu said the military had prepared measures to retaliate the across-the-border shelling if the situation aggravated. "If it escalates, we will fire back," he said.

Meanwhile, cracks of gunfire were clearly audible on this side of the Thai-Kampuchean frontier from areas opposite Phnum Mak Hoeun to Ban Khlong Nam Sai. The ongoing fighting prompted many Thai villagers to refrain from tending to their farmland. The Vietnamese attack on the Khmer stronghold started last Thursday and about 40 artillery shells strayed across the border, killing an ox and wounding five others. A water buffalo was also wounded in the incident. The shelling also damaged a school in Ban Mai Pak Hong prompting an order to suspend the classes as of yesterday.

#### WORLD REPORTS SRV TROOPS FIRE UPON BPP UNIT

BK221346 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 22 Sep 83 p 3

[Text] Trat -- Vietnamese troops stationed opposite Khlong Yai District here fired rocket-propelled grenades at a Thai Border Patrol Police [BPP] unit on Khlong Yai-Hat Lek Road yesterday afternoon, slightly injuring two BPP men, police said. The wounded were identified as Police Sgt Somdet Sutwisai and Pvt Monri Insi.

#### PRK SOLDIERS REPORTEDLY CHARGING THAI FISHERMEN

BK250225 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 25 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] Vietnamese-backed authorities are demanding money from Thai fishermen fishing in Kampuchean waters and have used force against those who refused to pay them, according to a group of Thai fishermen recently released from Kampuchea.

Deputy chief of Trat provincial police Police Lieutenant Colonel Sorawut Hutawatthana said Kampuchean soldiers recently seized three Thai trawlers with 18 Thai fishermen after firing on one of them. The fishermen claimed they were fishing on the Thai-Kampuchean waters when they were attacked by the Kampuchean soldiers in a patrol boat adapted from a Thai fishing trawler they had earlier confiscated.

The police officer quoted the fishermen as saying that the skipper of one of the trawlers, "Cho Charoenphanit," was killed when the Kampucheans fired at him. All the trawlers were towed to an area off Saothong District of Koh Kong inside Kampuchea, they said.

The fishermen said they were detained overnight and were released on September 20 when they were put on another Thai fishing trawler which landed in Khlongyai District of Trat.



The police officer quoted the fishermen as saying that they were attacked by the Kampucheans because they had refused to pay them money. They said the Kampucheans had been demanding money from fishermen fishing in their waters.

#### 401 KAMPUCHEAN REFUGEES GRANTED CITIZENSHIP

BK240807 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 24 Sep 83 p 5

[Excerpt] A total of 401 out of about 6,000 refugees from Kampuchea's Koh Kong were yesterday granted Thai citizenship following months of deliberation by Thailand. They are the first batch of Koh Kong residents to become citizens. Deputy Governor of Trat, Mr Wirawat Khomsawet, told THE NATION yesterday that the 401 refugees were found to have been ethnic Thais from before the time Koh Kong was handed to Kampuchea.

He said that consideration of the remaining applicants will continue after they produce more documentation to support their claim, "since this is a sensitive issue related to national security." He said that all applicants would be thoroughly screened to prevent enemy infiltration.

#### SPORTS PROGRAM WITH LAOS TO BE RESUMED

BK241512 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 24 Sep 83 p 3

[Text] Nong Khai Thai and Laotian officials have agreed to resume a bilateral sports programme under which each side will take turns in hosting sports events in each other's country, official sources here said yesterday.

The agreement was reached during a meeting of Thai-Laotian border committees in Vientiane yesterday, the sources said.

Nong Khai Governor Sakda Ophong led a 10-man delegation to the meeting which was hosted by the Vientiane Administrative Council. The sources said the two sides exchanged views on security problems along the Mekong River and agreed to uphold the principle that the Mekong River is a friendship river and that both sides should ensure security and peaceful coexistence along the border.

#### JORDAN'S KING HUSAYN ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

BK250639 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 25 Sep 83

[Text] King Husayn and Queen Nur of the Royal Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan arrived at Don Muang Military Airport at 1200 today by a special flight for an official visit to Thailand as guests of the Thai Government from 25 to 27 September. They were accompanied by their daughter and a party of 43 members.

On hand to welcome the Jordanian king and queen at the airport were Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon; Deputy Prime Minister General Prachuap Suntharangkun, who is chairman of the welcoming committee; Cabinet ministers; high-ranking military, police, and civilian officials; and members of the diplomatic corps.

An official welcome was held at the airport. The Jordanian king was accompanied by the prime minister to the podium, where he received salutes from the guard of honor. The national anthems of Jordan and Thailand were played and 21-gun salutes fired. This was followed by the inspection of the guard of honor by the Jordanian king accompanied by the Thai prime minister. The prime minister then led the Jordanian king and queen and party to the reception room.

The prime minister introduced the Jordanian king and queen to the Cabinet ministers, high-ranking officials and diplomatic members.

After the official welcome at the airport, the prime minister accompanied the Jordanian king and queen to the Erawan Hotel, arranged by the government as the royal residence during their stay in Thailand.

MATUPHUM COMMENTS ON JOINT APPEAL BY ASEAN

BK231526 Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 23 Sep 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Kampuchea -- The Situation Remains Unchanged"]

[Text] The ASEAN foreign ministers have just issued a joint appeal about the prolonged Kampuchean problem. It is believed that they will jointly propose to the 38th UN General Assembly a complete ceasefire, withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from the Thai-Kampuchean border, and establishment of a safety zone along the border. This is in accordance with ASEAN's desire for the survival of Kampuchea and for Kampuchean independence and sovereignty.

The activities of ASEAN countries regarding the Kampuchean issue are obviously united and the ASEAN unity is obvious to other countries. However, the ASEAN endeavors to turn Kampuchea into an independent country free from Vietnamese aggression and interference have not been successful. The situation in Kampuchea has continued unabated, and the Kampuchean question continues to be debated at every UN General Assembly.

Looking at the situation in Kampuchea, our security agency reports have noted that Vietnamese soldiers in Kampuchea have launched political and administration courses aimed at swallowing up Kampuchea and rebuilding it under the leadership of the Vietnamese puppet, Heng Samrin.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union has continued to give steady support to Vietnam and has appeared to be successful in expanding its influence by strengthening its naval presence in Asia and Southeast Asia. This shows that the Soviet Union will not easily relax its grip on Indochina, which in turn supports the belief that Vietnam will not give up its occupation of Kampuchea and its attempt to transform Kampuchea into part of its territory.

At least two countries which are not involved in the Kampuchean question -- Australia and France -- have tried to bring the ASEAN countries and Vietnam together to discuss the Kampuchean question. They also want to see a dialogue between China and Vietnam on the Kampuchean problem. Their efforts, providing that there are no ulterior motives, are an attempt to create a favorable atmosphere between the conflicting parties. There is a belief that once a dialogue is established, chances for settlement of the Kampuchean problem would improve, if both sides compromise a little on their original goals.

As an ASEAN country, Thailand's role in the Kampuchean equation is quite large and is well recognized, at least because it is a country victimized by the Kampuchean conflict. Thailand's role was highly recognized during the formation of the coalition government of the three Kampuchean factions 2 years ago. However, a question to be answered now is: What are the chances of the Kampuchean problem being resolved along the lines set by ASEAN? Another question is: How long will Thailand continue to campaign for peace in another country? These questions are probably pondered at the UN General Assembly every year as well.

NHAN DAN COMMENTS ON REAGAN CENTRAL AMERICA POLICY

OW231037 Hanoi VNA in English 0727 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 23 -- NHAN DAN today points out that the Reagan administration's approach to the Central American and Caribbean issue is aimed at isolating, containing and hampering the development of the revolutionary movements in the region, and preserving the neocolonialist way of the United States in the region.

The paper goes on: "In the implementation of this line, the main lever of the U.S. remains the 'stick and carrot policy,' the close combination of political and military pressures with acts of subversion and armed aggression and the bait of 'economic aid.' The only new element is the particularly frantic anti-communist campaign Reagan is unleashing against the Soviet Union and Cuba, putting the blame for every political crisis in the region on outside 'communist interference.'"

The paper notes that Reagan's Central America policy found a most typical example in the case of Nicaragua. On the one hand, the United States is resorting to 'tough' measures in an attempt to destabilize Nicaragua and to hamper the march of this country along the path of social progress. On the other hand, it has on four occasions used the trick of "negotiation" in an attempt to make the Sandinist administration accept a 'democratic opposition party' in the country and reduce its armed forces.

"As could be expected these absurd demands were rejected, and the Reagan administration seized upon it as an excuse to step up its acts of armed intervention against Nicaragua. But all these efforts of the United States have been unable to stall the march of the Nicaraguan revolution," the paper points out.

It goes on: "As regards El Salvador, the United States has been seeking every way and means to weaken and isolate the patriotic struggle and the struggle for democracy led by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front. On the other hand, it has increased military and economic aid to its stooge administration in El Salvador."

Reagan's policy has met with increased opposition from justice-minded opinion in Latin America, Europe and right in the United States. The rising struggle of the American people for peace, against the nuclear arms race is combined with the struggle to demand that the Reagan administration stop its military involvement and escalation in Central America and the Caribbean, and terminate its support for the dictatorship in El Salvador as well as its subversive plans against Nicaragua. The Reagan administration must bear full responsibility for the unrest and tension in Central America and the Caribbean.

VNA REPORTS ON USSR-PRK JOINT COMMUNIQUE

OW231033 Hanoi VNA in English 0715 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 23 -- Hun Sen, foreign minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, visited the Soviet Union from September 18 to 21, 1983, according to a communique issued in Moscow. Hun Sen, who is a member of the Political Bureau of the People's Revolutionary Party and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, held talks with Andrey Gromyko, Political Bureau member of the C.P.S.U., first deputy-chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the U.S.S.R.

During the talks, the Kampuchean foreign minister briefed his Soviet counterpart on the firm progress of the Kampuchean people in their revival process along the lines set out by the 4th Congress of the P.P.P.K.

He brought out the persistent efforts of the P.R. of Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam with a view to normalizing the situation in Southeast Asia and making it a zone of peace, stability and cooperation.

He expressed heartfelt thanks to the Soviet Government for its multiform and disinterested assistance aimed at overcoming the grim legacy of the Pol Pot regime and defending the international interests of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

Gromyko, for his part, analyzed the international situation, stressing that dangerous tensions are mounting in many parts of the world due to the acts of the U.S. Administration. He expressed the Soviet Government's joy over the stabilizing situation in Kampuchea. He declared the Soviet Union's unqualified support for the proposals made by Kampuchea jointly with Vietnam and Laos with a view to eliminating tensions in Southeast Asia. He strongly denounced the attempts to use the United Nations to hide the intervention in the affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, saying that the Soviet Union would consistently pursue its policy of restoring the legal seat of the P.R.K. at the United Nations.

He puts a high value on the role of the Non-aligned Movement in the struggle for peace. "We are convinced," he stressed, "that the elimination of tensions in Southeast Asia and the creation in the region of an atmosphere of trust and good neighborhood would meet both the interests of all peoples and countries in the region and the great interests of security of the entire Asia and the world as a whole."

The two sides noted with satisfaction that the talks constituted a new landmark in the continued development and consolidation of the friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

#### PRESS NOTES PRK DOCUMENT ON VIETNAMESE RESIDENTS

OW241643 Hanoi VNA in English 1531 GMT 24 Sep 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 24 -- The Press Department of the Kampuchean Foreign Ministry has made public a document concerning "the policy of the People's Republic of Kampuchea with regard to Vietnamese residents," S.P.K reports. The document exposes the perfidy of the Beijing hegemonists the U.S. imperialists and the other reactionaries, Thailand in particular, who after having sustained dismal failures in their slander campaign, charging that Vietnam committed aggression against Kampuchea, caused famine in this country, blocked international aid and used chemical arms in Kampuchea, and especially that Vietnam had committed aggression against Thailand, have recently the fable of a "Vietnamization of Kampuchea."

For centuries now, the document says, the Kampuchean and Vietnamese people have been bound by close relations of friendship in all fields. Right after the liberation of Kampuchea the Vietnamese residents who escaped the genocide returned to live in the localities where they had lived before. However, their number accounts so far for only 10 per cent of the Vietnamese residents registered before the Lon Nol regime, and is thus very insignificant in proportion to the number of Chinese residents or residents of Chinese descent in Kampuchea.

Kampuchea has always wanted to broaden its ties of solidarity, peace and cooperation with the other peoples in Southeast Asia, the document adds, and goes on: Along with improving the life of the people and maintaining stability of the country, the party and state of the People's Republic of Kampuchea have applied a consistent policy with regard to foreign residents based on the prospect for the national sovereignty and independence as had been proclaimed in the statement of the National United Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea on December 2, 1978.



Under Article 44 of the Constitution of the People's Republic of Kampuchea worked out in 1981, foreign nationals residing in Kampuchea must respect the law of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and receive protection of the P.R.K. This proves that the abovementioned policy is completely compatible with international law and the declaration on human rights.

The ruling circles in Beijing, the U.S. imperialists and the reactionaries in Thailand, authors of innumerable crimes against the Kampuchean people, have unceasingly tried to prevent the rebirth of the Kampuchean people. By professing concern for the independence and sovereignty of Kampuchea, they have in fact sought to misrepresent the situation in Kampuchea and undermine the Vietnam-Kampuchea solidarity while continuing to give shelter to the remnants of the Pol Pot army and other Khmer reactionaries in the hope of perpetuating tension at the Kampuchean-Thai border and sabotaging peace and stability in the region.

Experiences of the past forty years, especially of the past four years, show that all attempts to weaken or destroy the solidarity of the three Indochinese peoples as well as all manoeuvres aimed at discrediting them have met with bitter failures. The consistent policy of the People's Republic of Kampuchea with regard to the Vietnamese residents is completely correct and equitable, the document stresses.

#### RADIO COMMENTS ON UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY OPENING

BK240830 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0015 GMT 24 Sep 83

["Current topic" by station editor Nguyen Qui]

[Text] The first meeting of the 38th UN General Assembly session opened on 20 September in a gloomy atmosphere, according to a Western news agency's description. Attending the meeting were about 150 chiefs of state, prime ministers, and foreign ministers of the various UN member-countries.

The atmosphere of the opening meeting was tense and gloomy because the United States -- the host country -- used the South Korean plane incident which is masterminded to incite an anti-Soviet campaign. The United States had prevented Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko from coming to New York to attend the UN General Assembly session. In this connection, Soviet UN Representative (Igor Ekonev) condemned the United States for grossly trampling on the agreement between the host country -- the United States -- and the UN organization, and for conniving with the violent demonstration and action against the property and personnel of the Soviet UN delegation. The U.S.-UN agreement says that the United States must create favorable conditions for the representatives of UN member-countries to enter the United States even if they represent governments unfriendly to the United States.

UN General Secretary Perez de Cuellar has expressed his official and personal regret that the Soviet foreign minister did not attend the 38th UN General Assembly session because of the odious U.S. attitude. UN sources report that the United States has violated its agreement with the UN organization by not allowing the Soviet foreign minister's aircraft to land in New York. In this regard, the Soviet UN representative was right in saying: The world is wondering why the UN organization continues to maintain its headquarters in a country that cannot assume the duties which it knows for certain rest with the host country.

Instead of showing a proper attitude as required, the U.S. representative to the United Nations seemed to be angry in uttering arrogant words: If the Soviet Union and other countries complain about U.S. attitude, let them leave New York and take the UN headquarters with them.

Is this a personal opinion of the U.S. representative to the United Nations? No, this is also the opinion and policy of President Reagan himself.

According to AFP, during a reception for news reporters on 21 September at the White House, Reagan repeated the same words, intending to assert this opinion of the U.S. representative to the United Nations.

World and U.S. progressives have seen more clearly every day that Reagan is an extremely stubborn and arrogant person. He can say and do anything that is the rudest and the most brazen. Reagan himself has openly said: Under my administration, the United States is no longer anxious, worried, and apologetic. He made this statement on 20 September during his campaign to raise funds for conservative senator [name indistinct] of the Republican Party who is an adamant hawk on military issues and who agrees with Reagan's belligerent foreign policy.

#### VO DONG GIANG SPEAKS TO AFP ON ASEAN APPEAL

OW241541 Hanoi VNA in English 1529 GMT 24 Sep 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 24 -- Speaking to the A.F.P. correspondent in Hanoi on the appeal of September 21, 1983 of the foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, (A.S.E.A.N.), Minister Vo Dong Giang said:

"The appeal made on September 21, 1983 by the A.S.E.A.N foreign ministers shows that their stance remains unchanged. This is only an attempt to revive the Kampuchean issue while world public opinion is focussing on burning questions concerning the survival of the whole mankind. The question of peace and stability in Southeast Asia must be solved through a dialogue between the two groups of countries in this region, without outside interference."

#### INTRODUCTION TO TRUONG CHINH'S BOOK ON REVOLUTION

OW241055 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Dear friends: On the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the August revolution and our national day, 2 September, the Qua Doi Nhan Dan Publishing House has just published the book "Some Military Problems in the Vietnamese Revolution," by Comrade Truong Chinh, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the SRV State Council.

The book contains a number of selected articles and military talks that Comrade Truong Chinh has written or given since before the 1945 August revolution. Some of them are made public for the first time. The book's main substance is closely linked to major events in the course of the revolutionary struggle and protracted armed struggle of our people. With a keen strategic vision on each major event, Comrade Truong Chinh timely analyzed the situation, elucidated the party's line and clearly indicated the direction for further advancing the revolution. Showing the burning topics of the day and a strong militancy while containing penetrating theory, Comrade Truong Chinh's articles and talks on military matters have contributed positively to unifying ideological concepts, guiding action, and motivating and inspiring our entire people and armed forces in the advance to increasingly greater victories.

On 9 March 1945, the Japanese mounted a coup to topple the French; on 25 March, Comrade Truong Chinh wrote the article "The Japanese Coup in Indochina," in which he analyzed the nature and cause of this event, unmasked the enemy, and promptly propagated the party's line to direct the entire people toward rapidly waging a general uprising to seize power.

His book "The August Revolution" promptly reviewed the lessons gained during the general uprising, brought out the party's clever art of leadership, and mapped out measures for firmly maintaining the revolutionary administration.

His book "The War of Resistance Will Certainly Be Victorious," published in the first year of the anti-French war of resistance, is a document contributing to concretizing the party's line on conducting people's war and in leading our people in waging the war of resistance until victory.

His article "The Dien Bien Phu Victory Will Forever Be the Pride of the Vietnamese People," written on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the victory at Dien Bien Phu, is a lively synthesis of the historic lessons in the anti-French war of resistance.

After the U.S. imperialists launched their war of aggression against the south and expanded their war of destruction to the north, Comrade Truong Chinh, in many of his articles, promptly appraised the enemy and affirmed the fundamental issues in our party's military line.

In the face of the Chinese ruling circles stepping up their scheme of colluding with the U.S. imperialists in an attempt to check and minimize our people's successes, Comrade Truong Chinh, in his article "A Talk With Army Cadres at a Military Training Class," timely and clearly analyzed the situation and helped our cadres learn the correct method of observation.

With the victorious end of the anti-U.S. war of resistance, Comrade Truong Chinh wrote the article "Glorious Victory of 30 Years of Liberation War," in which he penetratingly appraised the significance of the victory and brought up important lessons on our party's leadership from the people's war and liberation war.

In the face of the Beijing reactionaries' two successive wars of aggression against our country, waged on its southwestern and northern borders, and their serious setbacks in both those wars, Comrade Truong Chinh, in his articles "On the Kampuchea Issue" and "Determined To Foil All Schemes of Chinese Expansionism and Hegemonism," exposed the evil reactionary nature of the new enemy and pointed out the direction for our entire people and armed forces to continue to fulfill the two strategic tasks of our country's revolution in the new stage, namely: successfully build socialism and firmly defend the Vietnamese socialist fatherland.

The book's main theme promotes a thorough and concrete understanding of President Ho Chi Minh's military concepts and our party's military line and provides a brief survey of the party's major experiences in leading the armed uprising, waging the people's war, and building our people's armed force in various periods of our country's revolution.

Comrade Truong Chinh devotes a special place in the book to bringing into relief the great achievement of and eternally bright example set by President Ho Chi Minh as well as the fundamental points of his military concepts.

Our people's victories in the past liberation war and national defense war are glorious results of our party's correct military line. That line creatively applied Marxist-Leninist theories on war and the army to Vietnam's actualities, inherited and developed our nation's tradition of fighting the enemy in national defense, while selectively assimilating advanced military experiences of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. Our party's military line, with foundations laid by President Ho Chi Minh, has been developed and perfected step-by-step throughout various stages of our country's revolution.

In this book, the basic issues of President Ho Chi Minh's military concepts and the party's military line are presented clearly and concisely by Comrade Truong Chinh, who uses rational, scientific arguments.

Over the past several decades, the Vietnamese people have had to cope with a succession of brutal and cunning enemies who had great economic and military potential. In the past they included the Japanese fascists, French colonialists, and U.S. imperialists, and now have come the Chinese expansionist-hegemonists who collude with the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

Comrade Truong Chinh points out: Isolate the enemy in order to topple him. That is a tactic commonly used by a class and a nation determined to fight and to win (p 52). In the art of leadership over revolution and revolutionary war, the first and most basic question is how to fathom the enemy and correctly assess his schemes, strengths, and weaknesses in order to successfully devise methods to fight and defeat him.

In his book, Comrade Truong Chinh forcefully exposes the vicious nature, wicked schemes, and brutal and crafty tricks of various types of imperialists and reactionaries -- our people's enemies -- while clearly showing their temporary strengths, their basic weaknesses, and their definite setbacks.

The starting point in the military concepts upheld by President Ho Chi Minh and the party's military line is the ideology of revolutionary violence. Faithful to Marxism-Leninism and correctly assessing the ultrareactionary nature of the enemy and the strength of our people's united struggle, primarily of workers and peasants, our party has affirmed that the path of revolutionary violence is the only correct way to topple the enemy of our class and our people, win back the peoples' power, defend the revolutionary administration, and advance our country's revolution to victory (p 149).

Surveying our people's revolutionary experiences, Comrade Truong Chinh points out: Revolutionary violence in our country is generally a combination of armed struggle and political struggle. Armed struggle is the inevitable path for winning independence and freedom. Cleverly combining these two forms of violence in line with actual situations is a creative success of our party (pp 106-71).

On the party's military line, Comrade Truong Chinh stresses that the party's military line must stem from and conform to its political line. Political tasks determine military tasks; that is the first viewpoint in our party's military line (p 112). Therefore, our People's Armed Forces must thoroughly grasp the party's political line and the revolutionary tasks for each stage and know how to closely combine military struggle and political struggle; must counter all tendencies of seeing only the military without seeing the political, of knowing only how to fight without knowing how to motivate the masses; must build political bases among the people, consolidate the rear area of the people's war, and intensify political tasks in the army.

The people's war viewpoint is the basic viewpoint of our party's military line. Our people's total and thorough victory in the more than 30 years of liberation war and national defense war is a thoroughly revolutionary and intensively scientific victory. (p 209).

Comrade Truong Chinh points out the normal factors for victory in a people's war in our times: People's war must be led by a Marxist-Leninist party and must conform to its political line; the rear of the people's war must be consolidated; the manpower and material resources to be used in war must be abundant; the armed forces' support must be stable and strong; the fighting spirit of the army and people must be high; the People's Armed Forces must be powerful, with good political, technical, and tactical training; there must be enough of the various types of weapons in good condition; and military cadres and other types of cadres must have good organizational and leadership skills (p 115).

The people's war that we wage for national liberation is an all-people, comprehensive, and lasting war. Our entire country must be of one will; our entire people must fight the enemy with the people's armed force at the center.



We must fight the enemy on all fronts: military, political, and diplomatic. The war must be waged in accordance with the strategic motto: "Protracted fight, step-by-step victory." While waging a protracted war, we create and firmly seize opportunities and achieve step-by-step victory rapidly (p 249).

Concerning current national defense work, Comrade Truong Chinh points out, with our unprecedentedly strong national defense and under conditions in which the three revolutionary currents in the world are developing, we certainly can achieve victory over the enemy in a national defense war in a relatively short time (p 343). However, we still must prepare for a long fight and must resolutely defend our fatherland under all circumstances and fulfill our international obligations.

Our consistent concept of people's war is based on an offensive strategy, which reflects the thoroughly revolutionary nature of the working class, the class that dares to even launch attacks on heaven, as Marx said, and that also reflects the spirit of stalwart, indomitable struggle of the Vietnamese people, a people with a very glorious tradition of antiaggression (pp 341-42). To wage a people's war with a very glorious tradition of antiaggression (pp 341-42). To wage a people's war, we must mobilize and arm all of our people and build up the people's armed force as the core.

Comrade Truong Chinh points out the basic issues in our party's viewpoint on People's Armed Forces: Strengthening the revolutionary nature of the People's Armed Forces; the party's close leadership over the armed forces; conducting political tasks among them; building the armed forces with three categories of troops -- mainforce troops, local force, and militia and self-defense forces; a strong standing army and a large reserve force; building a powerful People's Revolutionary Army, with an increasing level of standardization and modernization.

The armed forces must fight the enemy well while striving to carry out propaganda and motivate the people. Whenever necessary, they must intensively take part in economic development and assist the people in production.

Rear areas and guerrilla bases occupy an especially important position in our party's military line. As pointed out by Comrade Truong Chinh, in a people's war or a revolutionary war the rear area primarily lies in the hearts of the revolutionary people (p 122). We must proceed from founding political bases to building a people's armed force, guerrilla bases, and war rear areas from small to large scale (p 252). The rear area must be strong politically, economically, and military -- primarily politically -- with political and spiritual unity of the people under the leadership of the vanguard party.

A significant part of Comrade Truong Chinh's book is devoted to analyzing and criticizing the sinister schemes of the Beijing reactionary clique, which colluded with U.S. imperialism in its aggression against Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries in order to pave the way for its expansion into Southeast Asia. That long-standing wicked scheme originated from the reactionary nature of Maoism, with expansionism and Great Han hegemonism as the epitome. That is big-nation chauvinism, a type of bourgeois nationalism heavily tinged with feudalism (p 374).

While our people waged their war of resistance against the French and, later, against the United States, they carried out a policy of keeping Vietnam in a no-win-no-lose position, perpetuating its partition, making it a buffer country between China and imperialism, preventing it from ever growing strong, and keeping it constantly dependent on them (p 375).

Since Vietnam's total liberation and national reunification, the Beijing reactionary ruling clique has frantically opposed Vietnam with many wicked schemes.

Typical of these are the launching of a special war from Kampuchea and their war of aggression waged on Vietnam's northern border, a pincer strategy aimed at encircling and annexing Vietnam from two directions. Sustaining setbacks in those two wars, they are colluding with U.S. imperialism in conducting a multifaceted war of sabotage against Vietnam, while still making preparations for a large-scale war of aggression.

The reactionary clique within the Beijing ruling circles has unmasked itself as the immediate and dangerous enemy of the Vietnamese people, an enemy of national independence and socialism in Indochina, of peace and stability in Southeast Asia, a very dangerous enemy of the world revolutionary movement, an enemy of the Chinese people themselves (p 379).

Our people's victory in the fight against the war of aggression waged by the Chinese reactionaries bespeaks the herculean national defense strength of the Vietnamese people in the new stage. From that, we draw a valuable lesson in order to unceasingly perfect our national defense, closely combine economic activities with national defense, build up a comprehensive and modern all-people socialist national defense, build up a powerful people's armed force, and be ready to cope with all situations (p 382).

In implementing the two strategic tasks of our country's revolution in the new stage, namely, successful socialist construction and firm defense of our socialist fatherland, as Comrade Truong Chinh has pointed out, we must further strengthen our country under all circumstances.

As we make socialist construction our foremost task, we must not relax, even for a minute, our task of standing combat-ready and fighting to defend our fatherland successfully (p 392).

Comrade Truong Chinh's book, "Some Military Problems in the Vietnamese Revolution," a book of great value for the consolidation of national defense and in building up the People's Armed Forces, has contributed to further enriching the theoretical and military science treasure-house of the part and the people. It gives cadres and party members a direction for further study to thoroughly grasp the party's line and military concept. It also serves as a guide and encouragement for our armed forces and people in their endeavor to accomplish all immediate tasks and to resolutely frustrate the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage, while standing ready to fight and defeat him under any circumstances and successfully implementing the two strategic tasks laid down by the fifth party congress.

#### BRIEFS

HA BAC LAND APPROPRIATION -- Since early this year, Ha Bac Province has arranged for its people to study the policy on land reform aimed at struggling against negative manifestations in the management and use of land. A survey conducted on 177 villages in the province has revealed 27,558 cases of illegal appropriation and use of land totaling more than 1,000 hectares. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 19 Sep 83 BK]

HA NAM NINH INSECTS -- As many as 90,000 hectares of 10th-month rice in Ha Nam Ninh Province are being affected by insects and blight. The province has launched a widespread campaign to protect this rice against insects under the guidance of responsible committees at the district and grass-roots levels. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 20 Sep 83 BK]

POST ASKS MARCOS TO POSTPONE REAGAN VISIT

BK240909 Hong Kong AFP in English 1645 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] Jakarta, Sept. 23 (AFP) -- President Ferdinand Marcos ought to find a way of taking back his invitation to U.S. President Ronald Reagan to visit Manila, the Indonesian English-language daily JAKARTA POST said today.

In an editorial about Wednesday's rioting in Manila, the paper noted that the U.S. State Department has issued a statement saying Mr Reagan's scheduled trip to Manila would only be called off if the Marcos government was found to be behind the assassination of Philippine opposition leader Benigno Aquino, or if security on the trip was doubtful.

After pointing out that Mr Aquino was surrounded by security men when he stepped off the airliner which brought him home, the paper said it followed that, if the security men didn't shoot Aquino, at the very least government security was guilty of extreme incompetence, raising doubts that it could adequately protect Mr Reagan's life at the airport.

The paper concluded: "Mr Reagan is too much the Mr Nice Guy to snub Mr Marcos. But the Filipino president would go a long way toward appeasing the opposition and returning Manila to normalcy by postponing Mr Reagan's visit." "He would be doing himself and the American President a big favor," it added.

PRESS HAILS PAPUA NEW GUINEA'S PRIME MINISTER

BK231229 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 22 Sep 83

[From the press review]

[Text] The friendly action taken by Papua New Guinean Prime Minister Michael Somare toward Indonesia has proven that he is a broadminded and sensible person. SUARA KARYA in its editorial yesterday said that Michael Somare's friendly attitude ought to receive high appreciation from the Indonesian nation during his upcoming visit to Indonesia in November.

On the same subject, KOMPAS hails Indonesia's unhurried response to Papua New Guinean Defense Minister Epel Tito's remarks that Indonesia may invade Papua New Guinea within the next 10 to 20 years. KOMPAS says that the remark is very surprising as it is stated by a defense minister, whose government adopts not only a good neighborly policy, but also a cooperative one with Indonesia. KOMPAS expresses confidence that any new issues will be settled through the good will of both countries.

MARCOS ON RIOTING, ASSASSINATION INVESTIGATION

25 September Address

HK260006 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 25 Sep 83

[Text] First in the news, President Marcos has assured the nation that in spite of the recent rash of violent demonstrations in Metro Manila, the rest of the country remains calm and peaceful. The president gave this assurance in a nationwide broadcast over radio and TV yesterday [25 September].

He said it is clear that whoever instigated the riotous protest rallies last week do not enjoy the support of the people who have no desire to destroy the peace and tranquillity of the nation. He cited a recent visit made by the first lady and Human Settlements Minister Imelda Marcos to areas terrorized by the radicals at the height of last week's tumultuous demonstration. The president said the first lady was not met with abuse and threats, but rather she was warmly welcomed by the people. This, according to the president, shows that the overwhelming majority of the people are not supporting the anti-government demonstrations.

The president also served notice that the government is ready to meet force with force if necessary, to protect the people's right to legitimate assembly and free speech. He said the government will not allow the streets of Manila to be utilized for chaotic and anarchic behavior, as has happened in the past several days. He also called on the radical elements in the clergy to stop their hate campaign against him and the government. He said reports have reached him that teachers and even nuns and priests in the Catholic schools are teaching the children to hate Marcos and the government. He said this certainly is not one of the roles of the church in our society and is not in accord with the principles of Catholicism and Christianity.

[Begin Marcos recording] I do not intend to threaten, I have no intention to coerce or intimidate, but I am telling you, we will not allow what has happened in the past several days to be repeated. Do not test the force and strength of the government. In the past, in 1972, you, the radicals and the Communist Party, overreached and attempted to fight the forces of government, not only here in Manila but also in the countryside. You know what has happened. We have arrested and liquidated three echelons of leaders of the Communist Party. The same thing is true with the Catholic schools and the clergy. Very patiently we are stepping, but they are engaged in demagoguery and they utilize the facilities of the church as well as the schools to mesmerize and mislead our small children. There are reports coming to me that teachers, and even nuns and priests in the Catholic schools are teaching the children hatred, hatred against Marcos, hatred against the government. They are free to do anything, except that from my point of view, this certainly is not the point of the role of the church in our society. It is not in accord with the principles of Catholicism or of Christianity. Hatred is not the active word in any religion; it is love, it's affection, it's unity, it's civility, politeness, giving, instead of just taking.

I appeal to the clergy, I appeal to the Catholic schools to utilize their facilities for the purpose of bringing about more understanding and reconciliation, in accordance with the general desire of the highest prelate of the Philippines, Jaime Cardinal Sin, who saw me last night. We met, and he suggested there be some kind of reconciliation, some kind of advisory council. I am not against an advisory council, but I am against any unofficial private group trying to exercise political power without a mandate from the people.



Advisory, yes, why not, I will listen to any advice coming from anyone, whether friend or foe [words indistinct]. I will listen, but after listening, I reserve to the government and the presidency the power to decide what should be done in order to maintain peace and order in our country. [end recording]

#### Further Report

HK260348 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 0330 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] President Marcos served notice yesterday that the government is ready to meet force with force if necessary to protect the people's right to legitimate assembly and free speech against violent demonstrators who marred the otherwise peaceful rallies in Metro Manila over the past week. Addressing the nation over radio and television, the president warned that the government, both national and local, will not allow the streets of Manila to be utilized for chaotic and anarchic behavior.

[Begin Marcos recording] The government, both national and local, will not allow the streets of Manila to be utilized for chaotic and anarchic behavior. The government intends to ferret out the parties guilty of the murder of the military men and firemen. On the 21st, one military man, a marine, was killed, two firemen were killed by a grenade as well as by bullets fired from guns in the hands of the rioters. We do not intend to close this chapter. We intend to identify the persons who were guilty of this crime of murder, of anarchy, of injury, and of gangsterism and terrorism, even if it takes a year, we will prosecute this man.

We are in the process of listing down the names of the radicals who have been identified by pictures as well as by media, and we intend to go after them. [end recording]

#### 26 September Address

HK260544 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 26 Sep 83

["Nationwide radio and television speech" by President Marcos on 26 September -- recorded]

[Text] [Broadcast begins in progress] It is now necessary therefore to work a bit in a different way, and I (?am thankful) that Chairman Fernando, as chief justice of the Supreme Court, has appointed that acting chairman [words indistinct]. Now, several days ago, the commission, through its members who were present and through its general counsel, received the summary of statements of the principal investigator, Major General Prospero Olivas, Metrocom [Metropolitan Command] commander. In this summary of statements, he identified six persons (?who) witnessed the shooting of ex-Senator Aquino by Rolando Galman. Now, these witnesses, I understand, are ready to testify. At the same time, the original agent who reported the conspiracy to kill Senator Aquino and which [words indistinct] to warn him not to come back to the Philippines is ready to surface, provided that he can have security for his family and himself. It is a dangerous matter, and therefore we cannot identify him yet. In fact, I am not asking the military to identify him to me, but to bring him out during the investigation, which is ready to [word indistinct]. I understand also that there are two other witnesses who are ready to testify.

Now, who will receive these statements? As I understand, I repeat that Chief Justice Enrique Fernando has authorized the committee to work without him pending the resolution of the petitions in the Supreme Court, inasmuch as there is no restraining order that has been issued by the Supreme Court.

Finally, the general counsel has announced that he is ready to receive summaries of statements so that he can review them and prepare them for the hearing proper. I think that this is one way of expediting the investigation, because we cannot continue with... some people are wondering what is happening to the investigation, what has happened to the Fernando Commission. [sentence as heard] Is it still intact? Well, Justice Guillermo Santos is in the (?ICU) because he is suffering from high blood pressure, so he cannot work, but all the others are available, except Chief Justice Enrique Fernando, who was desisted from participating in the investigation pending the cases in the Supreme Court. I believe that he has also [word indistinct] an acting chairman [words indistinct] who now continues to receive the evidence through the general counsel. I believe that this is one way of expediting the investigation. I hope that the general counsel will therefore actively receive the evidence, particularly receiving the summaries of statements of agents who are now ready to testify.

Now, the witnesses of the opposition -- they say they have 11 witnesses, they have been bragging about these witnesses but they have never come out. We offered them protection. We will give them all the protection that we are giving to our own witnesses and we can ask them to pick their own men, their own guards for their own witnesses. But let us not just talk about it. Let us conduct an investigation, find out the truth, and confront those who are found guilty, whoever they may be. If they are government men, then let us execute them, but [word indistinct] I don't believe there is any government man involved, any security man involved, but that is my own personal opinion. Knowing the facts, knowing that we tried to prevent the commission of the crime, knowing that the crime, that the anticipated crime was first reported by government agents, knowing that the government agents were in a state of urgency trying to stop Aquino from coming here, and knowing the other side's political leaders somehow convinced, Aquino to come back home, [words indistinct] and this is why I feel that the opposition leaders are trying to cover up their guilt, because they are more guilty than the government in bringing Aquino to the Philippines.

The government was trying to stop Aquino from coming to the Philippines. I sent the first lady [words indistinct] the United States to prevent him from coming, but [words indistinct]. All I can tell you is we were in communication with Mr Aquino and that communication was [words indistinct] and he wanted a direct line with the [words indistinct]. Certainly we would like to have established a direct line, but the most important thing is that we must [words indistinct] incrimination until we can prove to him we were trying to prevent this assassination by the political leaders of the other side who were trying to bring it about. [Words indistinct] they are just as guilty as anybody who shot Aquino, because they insisted on Aquino flying against the verified intelligence reports of the government.

I would like to see an investigation which is strict, impartial, and objective. I would like to see the truth come out, however hurting the truth may be. I would like to see a thorough investigation [words indistinct] and, I repeat, if there is any evidence to be presented by the opposition, we will welcome it and we will protect the witnesses.

If necessary, I intend to strengthen the commission. If the commission resolves or believes that there should be more members, I will consider the matter and add perhaps a few members of the Batasang Pambansa to participate in the investigation by the commission, especially if there is any [word indistinct] or obstacle to the participation of Chief Justice Enrique Fernando. I am not averse to appointing new members who are considered nonpartisan and who are considered of the highest prestige and impartiality, not only in legal circles but all over the Philippines.

Well, observers can comment [words indistinct], but we intend to see this thing through. We are not going to let it rest. We want to know the truth. Everybody is saying that there is confusion because nothing has come out of the investigation. Well, who started it? The opposition has blocked the investigation. They are trying to [words indistinct]. Now I appeal to the opposition to let the investigation go through. If this investigation does not go through, I place the blame at the door of the opposition. I appeal to the opposition: If they are truly after the truth, if they are truly consoling the family of Mr Aquino, if they really feel the tragedy and the [word indistinct] that has fallen upon the Filipino nation because of the tragic picture of the assassination of Aquino, then let them allow the truth to come out and not go into all these technicalities, not go into all the character assassination, black propaganda, trying to stop and block and suspend the investigation.

I repeat, I only want the investigation to go through. Isn't that the truth of the matter [words indistinct] a democratic society? But no, [words indistinct] they have succeeded in continuing the classic struggle [word indistinct] upon the government, and [words indistinct] this unfortunate assassination, and so I beg all citizens to participate in the effort to bring about [words indistinct] a thorough investigation of the Aquino assassination. I will do everything in order to bring this about.

I repeat again: If you have witnesses in the opposition groups, bring them out, bring them out and let them testify. Full protection [words indistinct] for witnesses. The first rule must be, before we condemn, let us find out the truth, the truth of this case, this scandal, this national tragedy [words indistinct]. Thank you.

#### MARCOS, CARDINAL SIN DISCUSS RECONCILIATION

OW231622 Hong Kong AFP In English 1606 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Manila, Sept. 23 (AFP) -- President Ferdinand Marcos and top churchman Jaime Cardinal Sin met this evening and discussed the current Philippine political crisis and the prelate's proposal for national reconciliation, the cardinal's spokesman said. In a half-hour meeting requested by Mr Marcos, the outspoken spiritual leader of this Roman Catholic nation presented a two-page outline for a "National Council for Reconciliation" he first proposed last February, journalist Felix Bautista added.

In the outline, the archbishop of Manila and influential government critic urged Mr Marcos to appoint four people who would join a similar number of persons nominated by Cardinal Sin to the proposed council, said Mr Bautista. According to the cardinal's earlier statements, the two panels would hold regular dialogues on important problems and issues and serve as an advisory body to the president.

Mr Bautista said the outline presented to Mr Marcos today was just a "bare skeleton" of the cardinal's idea of a council. The prelate has said that such a body would help avert a bloody revolution in these islands and act as a bridge between the government and the people. Cardinal Sin's spokesman said that three private-sector leaders and a bishop were nominated by the cardinal, who would not participate in the council himself, but said he could not yet disclose their names.

The cardinal's proposal for a council of reconciliation was broached before a meeting of the Bishops-Businessmen's Conference of the Philippines (BBC) at the Manila archbishop's villa in suburban Mandaluyong town. During that meeting, however, Prime Minister Cesar Virata said such a council might not be feasible, or might even violate the Constitution's provision on the separation of church and state. Cardinal Sin again proposed the formation of a council after the August 21 assassination of opposition leader Benigno Aquino, the president's arch rival.

Yesterday, Cardinal Sin called on his countrymen to restore calm and work for national reconciliation in order to reverse a slide to violence following the Wednesday riots, in which four government men and seven civilians died.

#### OPPOSITION LEADER CUENCO WARNS OF CIVIL WAR

OW231305 Hong Kong AFP in English 1206 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Manila, Sept. 23 (AFP) -- Civil war will erupt in the Philippines if President Marcos should reimpose martial law, an opposition leader in central Philippines said today. Antonio Cuenco, a top leader of the PDP [Pilipino Democratic Party]-Laban Party, told newsmen in Cebu City, "moderate political parties will become irrelevant and the parliamentary system ineffective" if Mr Marcos declares martial law.

Opposition leaders in central and southern Philippines met today in Cagayan de Ora City to discuss President Marcos' veiled warning yesterday that he would reimpose martial law if current demonstrations should continue to flare into violence. Mr Cuenco, a participant at the meeting, said reimposition of martial law "will snap the people's patience" and this "could lead to civil war."

President Marcos held out the threat of martial law yesterday following a student-military clash outside the Malacanang Presidential Palace which claimed 11 dead and over a hundred wounded.

#### 52 ACCUSED OF SEDITION; CHECKPOINTS IMPOSED

OW241904 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 24 Sep 83

[Text] Fifty-two persons were charged today with sedition and inciting to rebellion in connection with a series of violent demonstrations which rocked Metro Manila during the past 3 days. Armed Forces Chief General Fabian Ver said the suspects were identified as leaders of subversive groups responsible for the series of violent demonstrations in Metro Manila. However, Ver said the Armed Forces would continue to encourage peaceful assembly, provided the demonstrators secure a permit for peaceful rallies. Ver also exhorted leaders of demonstrations to police their own ranks and guard against provocateurs and agitators. Ver called on them to respect the majesty of the law and never assault police officers. In appealing for calm and sobriety, Ver also warned that illegal mass actions, barricading of roads, and traffic obstruction, noise barrages, looting, theft, and robbery will be dealt with accordingly.

Meanwhile, Metrocom [Metro Manila Command] Chief General Prospero Olivas reported today that the leader of the League of Filipino Students, identified as (Hermes Mercados), had allegedly resisted arrest and escaped. (Mercados) is now being hunted by the police for his involvement in various violent demonstrations.

Aside from filing charges against the 52 demonstrators, police and military authorities have revived the checkpoint system, used in the early days of martial law. Under the system, motorists and pedestrians are subject to searches to find out if they possess guns, explosives, or other weapons. Orders are also out for the inspection of nightclubs and beer houses to arrest people illegally carrying guns or explosives.

#### RAMOS ANNOUNCES CRACKDOWN ON GUNS, EXPLOSIVES

OW242023 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 24 Sep 83

[Text] As part of the government's crackdown on illegal demonstrators, subversives, and criminals, gun laws are being toughened. More on this from Philip Tan:



[Begin Tan recording] The decree allowing the licensing of loose firearms has been terminated. This, in effect, is a clearer interpretation of a recent announcement of President Marcos suspending the amnesty on loose firearms. The president has also disallowed firearms brought out of residences except those that are authorized. Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos, Philippine Constabulary chief, issued a clarification in a news conference this morning at Camp Crame. Ramos said those whose lives are under threat, like national as well as local officials and judges and fiscals handling sensitive cases, are exempted from the ban. The ban is an offshoot of Wednesday's violence, which marred what should have been a day of peaceful demonstrations. Ramos, at the same time, served a stern warning addressed to radicals, against the acquisition, sale, manufacture, or possession of firearms and explosives, including homemade bombs. [end recording]

[Begin Ramos recording] I also would like to sound a warning to all of those that are now involved in the manufacture of pillboxes, the use of pillboxes and related explosive devices, and also those who possess loose firearms, because under Presidential Decree No 1866, which was promulgated last June 1983, the penalty for the unlawful manufacture, sale, acquisition, disposition, and possession of explosives, to include pillbox bombs, Molotov cocktail bombs, firebombs, and the like, can go up to death if the use of the same results in the death of any person. [end recording]

[Begin Tan recording] The bans against illegal possession of firearms and ammunition and explosives are still provided with their corresponding penalties in Presidential Decree No 1866. The decree was signed by the president last June 29, 1983. [end recording]

#### 10 PERSONS KILLED IN DAVAO GRENADE ATTACK

HK250526 Hong Kong Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 25 Sep 83

[Excerpts] In the southern Philippine city of Davao, at least 10 people have been killed and scores wounded in a grenade attack on a crowded municipal hall where a beauty contest was in progress. No one has yet claimed responsibility for the attack, but local police officials believe it was the work of communist rebels. This report from Keith Dalton on the line from Manila:

[Begin recording] Many of the dead were young children who had gathered close to the stage to view the crowning of the local beauty queen, when one or possibly two fragmentation grenades went off. Of the 10 people who died on the spot, 6 were children. The youngest was only 3 years old. The others died before or soon after reaching the hospital. In the stampede immediately afterward, scores of people, many of them children, were crushed and trampled upon.

The attack is not believed linked to the recent antigovernment rioting in Manila, in which 11 people have died and more than 200 have been injured. [end recording]

#### SITUATION IN SOUTH 'NORMAL AND PEACEFUL'

HK260312 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0300 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] Muslim Affairs Minister Romulo Espaldon says that overall situation in the south is normal and peaceful. Espaldon said the Muslim community in Mindanao continues to believe that the present government under the leadership of President Marcos is competently and purposely running the state of affairs of the country. He said the economic development of the area plays an important role in calming the overall situation and bringing a return to normalcy. Espaldon has just concluded a 3-day inspection visit to the south.

6 PERSONS SAID TO HAVE WITNESSED AQUINO SLAYING

HK240147 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 0130 GMT 24 Sep 83

[Text] The investigation into the assassination of Philippine opposition leader Benigno Aquino, Jr has made a breakthrough. At least six persons saw the assassination at the Manila International Airport on August 21. They reportedly saw the slain assassin in the act of shooting Aquino. The statements of the alleged witnesses were included in the second investigation status report submitted by chief military prober, Major General Prospero Olivas, yesterday to the presidential fact-finding commission of jurists. The commission's general counsel did not divulge any content of this report. He said he will look it over and order the witnesses to be presented when public hearing on the Aquino case resume.

President Marcos earlier said the military agent who discovered the Aquino slay plot is now in government custody. The president said he will be presented to the commission. The commission had suspended proceedings pending resolution of three petitions against the body by the Supreme Court. However it continues to receive statements and evidence on the assassination of Aquino.

FORMATION OF NATIONAL OPPOSITION PARTY REPORTED

HK221434 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 22 Sep 83 pp 1, 10

[Report by C. Valmorla, Jr.]

[Text] The emergence of a new national opposition party considered potent enough to face the ruling Kilusang Bagong Lipunan in next year's elections was reported yesterday by sources identified with the late Sen. Benigno S. Aquino, Jr.

Reports said that negotiations have gained headway for all the fragmented regional opposition groups, including the United Nationalist Democratic Organizatin [UNIDO] which is said to have 12 parties under its umbrella, to integrate into a new party.

The same sources said the new party is expected to register with the Commission on Elections (Comelec) before the campaign period starts on March 27, 1984.

A Nacionalista Party (NP) leader told Batasan reporters that in his meeting with negotiators last week, he was told that a proposed organizational setup had been thoroughly discussed by regional party leaders in several meetings.

Aside from known Liberal Party (LP) and Lakas ng Bayan (Laban) stalwarts, the new group reportedly counts with the membership of former senators, congressmen, and delegates to the 1971 Constitutional Convention.

Comelec records show there were 41 opposition parties with national and regional constituencies registered since 1978. In Metro Manila alone, there are 11 other opposition groups registered aside from the NP, Laban, Pilipino Democratic Party [PDP] and the National Union for Liberation (NUL). Laban and the PDP had earlier agreed to coalesce.

Three opposition lawmakers from the South confirmed reports that they have been approached by the negotiators and that they will consult with their local leaders and constituents immediately.

NEW YORK TIMES EDITORIAL ON REAGAN VISIT DECRIED

HK260147 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 25 Sep 83 p 4

[Editorial: "The Mind of THE NEW YORK TIMES"]

[Text] For sheer gall, prejudice, and hypocrisy, nothing beats THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In an editorial printed Friday entitled, "The Smoke in Manila's Guns," and excerpted by the UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL, the prestigious American daily said that the bells in Manila no longer toll for Benigno Aquino but "for the erratic and arrogant Marcos dictatorship."

It said that "the rioting against it also poses a question for President Reagan: Why does he keep Manila on his November itinerary? The sooner he cancels, the better. The best reason for doing so is Mr Marcos's brazen insistence that the President (Reagan) come or else."

"If Mr Marcos were manifestly in control, then a hard-boiled reckoning of security interests might justify the reward of a presidential visit. But his tenure is as uncertain as any security assurances he offers. National interest and decency both argue for Mr Reagan's staying away," the very prestigious and very sophisticated NEW YORK TIMES said.

If this offensive, strident and hypocritical outburst came from an unschooled and uncouth editor of a tabloid from some hick town in the deep South, then it could understandably be shrugged off.

But coming as it does from what is considered the premiere newspaper in the United States, the newspaper that makes American presidents tremble and whose word is taken by Americans as the summum bonum of journalistic excellence, it only betrays for us, just what the so-called sophisticated American thinks of Filipinos and the Philippines.

Let it be clear that we are not arguing against THE NEW YORK TIMES in order to persuade Mr Reagan "to reward us with a visit." Whether Mr Reagan comes or not to the Philippines is a question that only Americans can decide. This is the position of the Philippine government, as announced by Mr Marcos.

We here in the MANILA TIMES do not have an editorial position on Mr Reagan's scheduled Philippine visit. He may or may not decide to come; one or the other, we don't much care. But American editors, in trying to persuade their President not to come, need not insult our government and our people; they need not further prove their crudeness and arrogance, with which we are already familiar.

What did THE NEW YORK TIMES really say? What it said was that Mr Reagan's visit would be all right provided Mr Marcos was "manifestly in control." In other words, it does not matter to the Americans who worship THE NEW YORK TIMES whether Mr Marcos is a dictator or not. What matters to them is the possibility that Mr Marcos is no longer in firm control of his country. This is the kind of thinking in a country that actually subsidizes repressive dictatorships in South America and elsewhere in the world against the legitimate aspirations of downtrodden masses. This is the kind of thinking that made America mastermind the assassination of Ngo Dinh Diem of South Vietnam and hasten the fall of the Shah of Iran when these gentlemen were no longer "in control" of their countries.

In other words, it does not matter to Americans what kind of government we Filipinos have. They would "play ball" with any government that is in "firm control" of our country. Democracy? Human rights? Freedom? Hunger? Disease? These are abstractions that do not matter to Americans when "a hard-boiled reckoning of security interests" is being made.

That is the logic of THE NEW YORK TIMES, the most prestigious American daily.

Filipinos who would want to topple Mr Marcos may find comfort in these words, but they better not depend too much on the reliability of a fair-weather friend.

And the galling and insulting condenscension! "Reward with a visit." Hah!

It is almost too much to believe even from an American! But there you have it; that's THE NEW YORK TIMES and we suspect, that's probably America for you.



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